

THE ARCHITECT & BUILDING NEWS

IN THIS ISSUE

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FOR THE DAIMLER COMPANY
- DIDSBURY COLLEGE

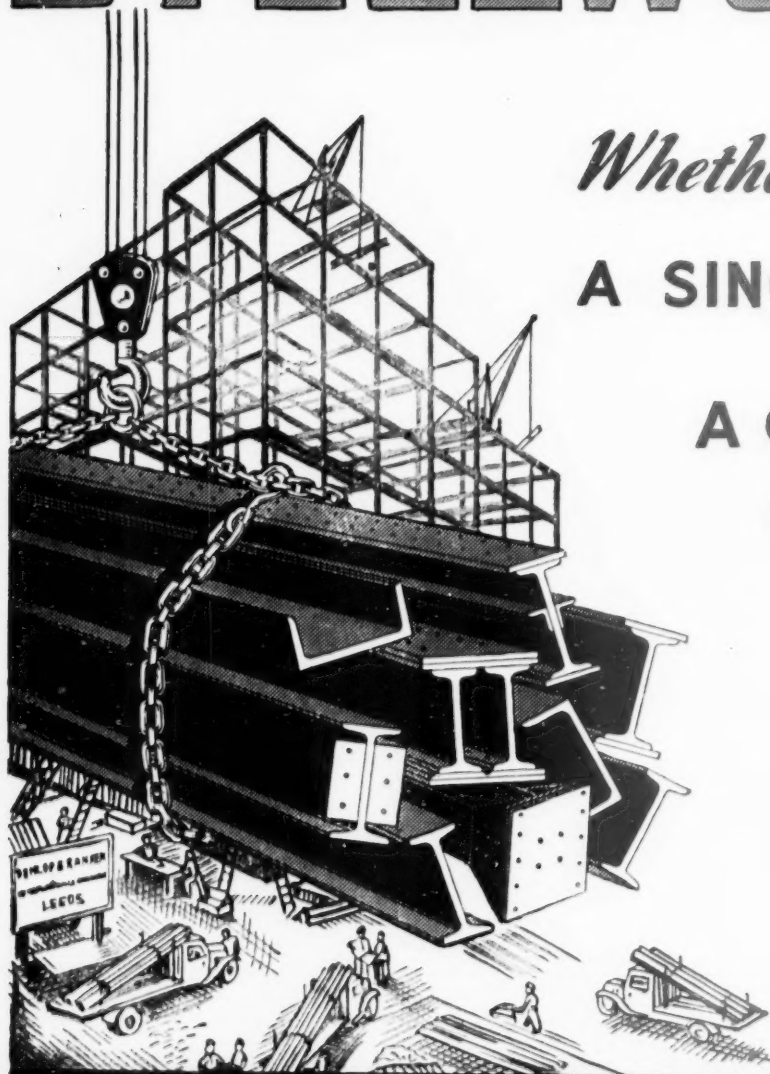
JUNE 4, 1953

VOL. 203

NO. 23

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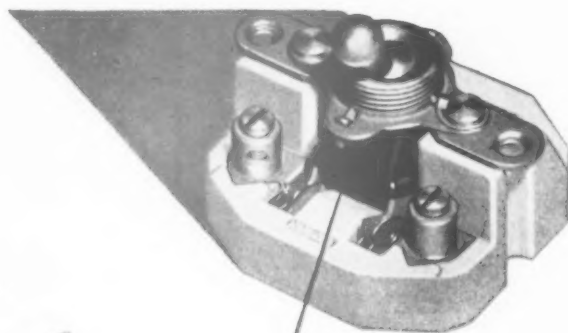
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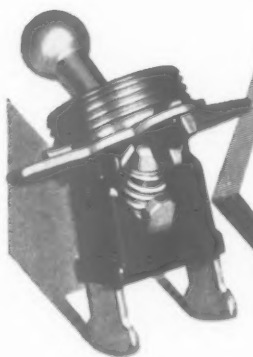
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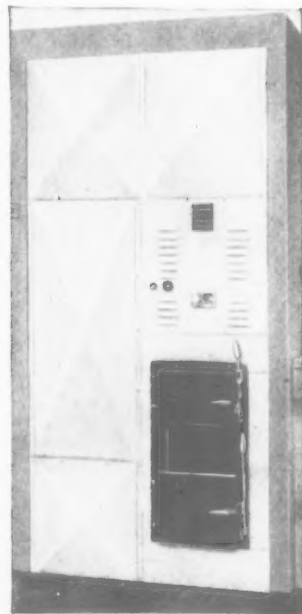
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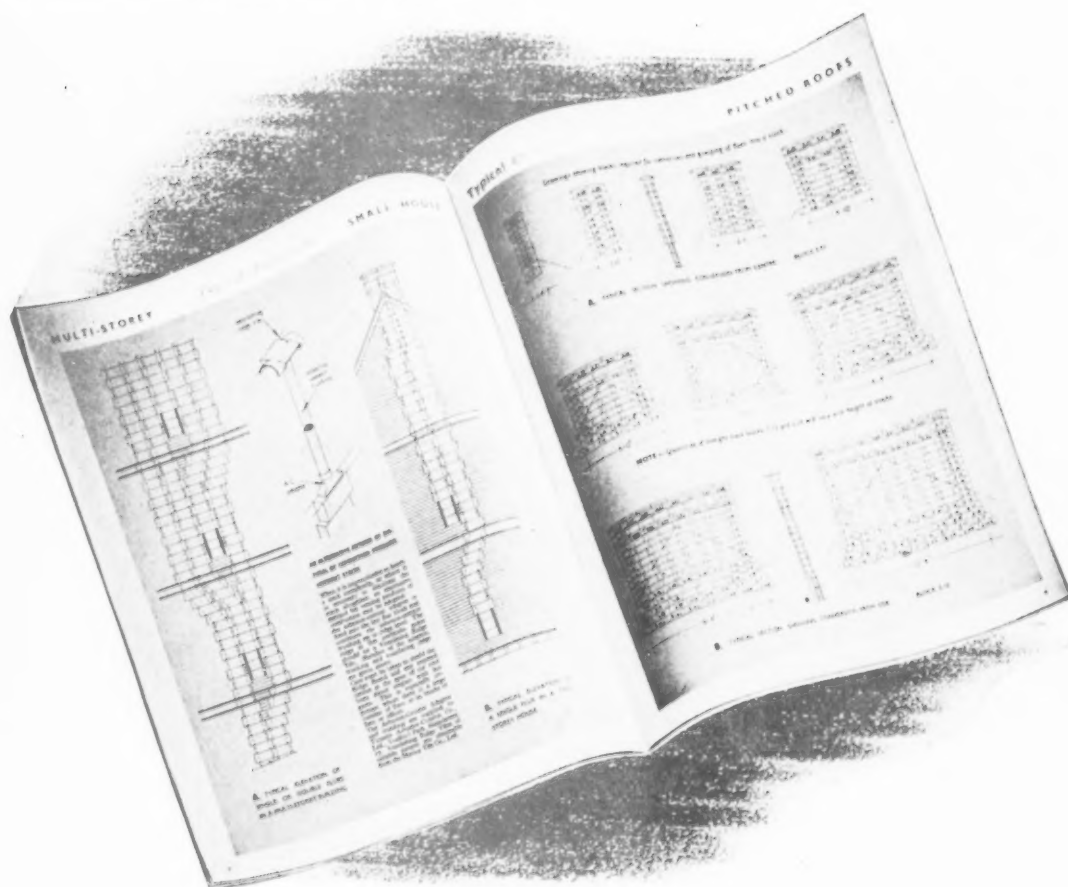
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Fine building stone was quarried at Ketton before 1594, the date of this legal document which bears the Great Seal of the first Queen Elizabeth. The document relates to the one-time ownership of a part of the Ketton estate now the property of this company which today still quarries Ketton Freestone and makes Ketton Portland Cement



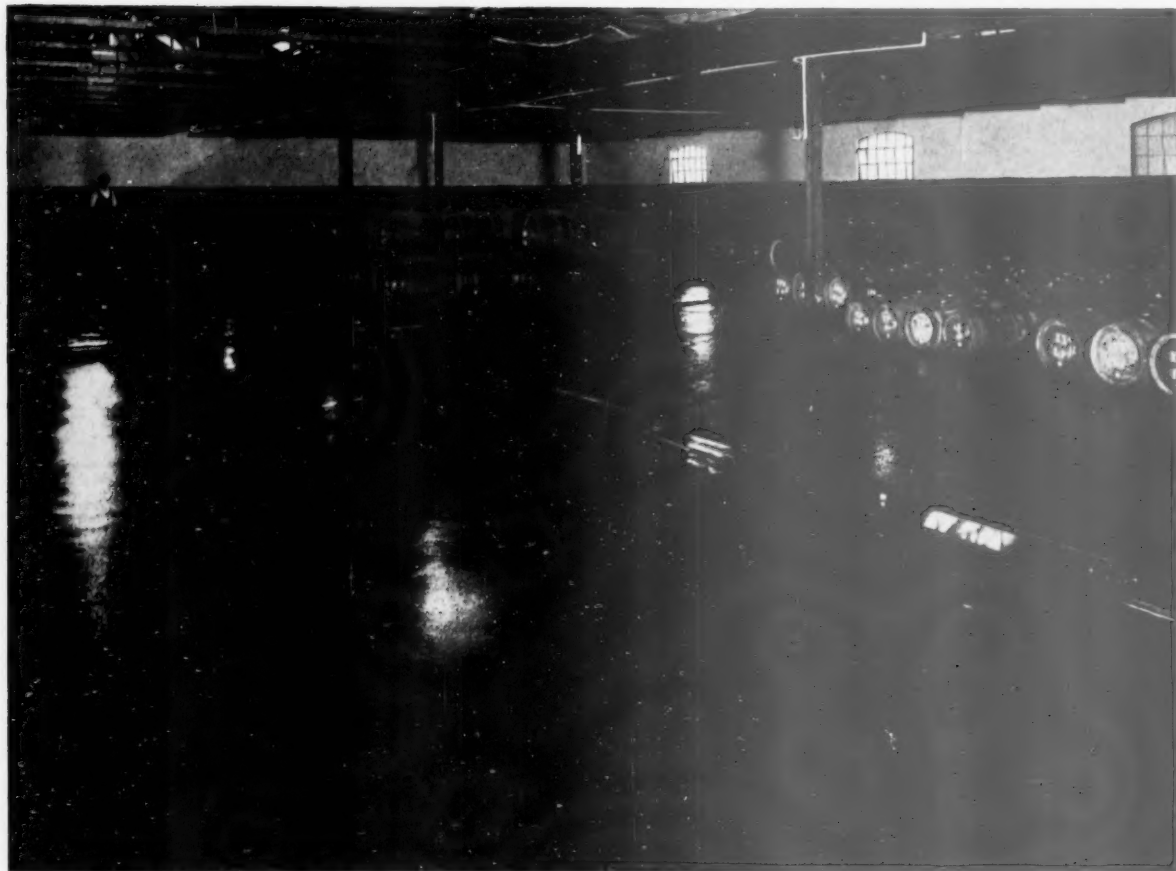
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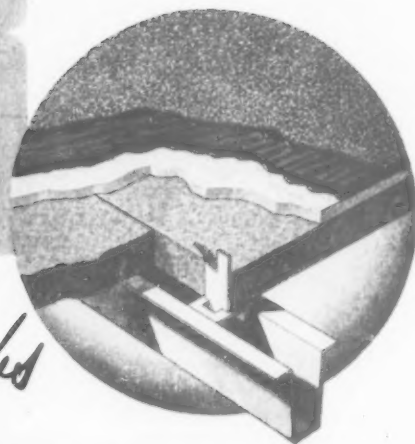
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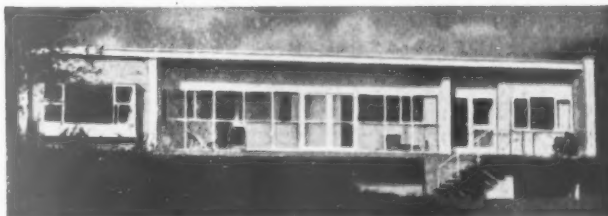
ZINC



TERACE HOUSES AT COWLEY PEACHEY. Architects—F. R. S. Yorke, F.R.I.B.A.; E. Rosenberg, F.R.I.B.A.; C. S. Mardall, A.R.I.B.A.

Flashings and hoods, rainwater goods and weatherings — from roof to foundations zinc plays an important part in building. Our illustrations show contemporary houses roofed with zinc laid on the standing seam system. The roofing of the Cowley Peachey houses has an added interest because it has been laid on insulation boarding to combine good insulation with lasting protection.

in Zn



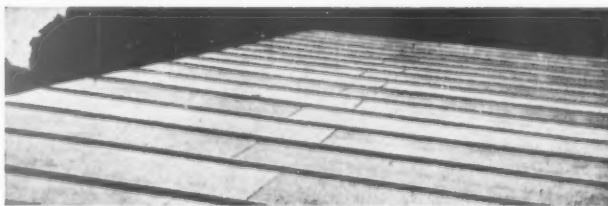
HOUSE AT LUGGOMBE, I.O.W. View from South-west. Architect and owner—F. R. S. Yorke, F.R.I.B.A.

There are now no restrictions on the use of zinc. Supplies are plentiful and are likely to remain so for many years to come.

The price of zinc has dropped considerably and it is again one of the most economical roofing materials.

The Zinc Development Association will be pleased to send to potential users lists of stockists of all zinc building materials and of firms specialising in zinc work.

plenty



View of standing seam zinc roofing.



Photographed by DAVID POTTS, Esq.

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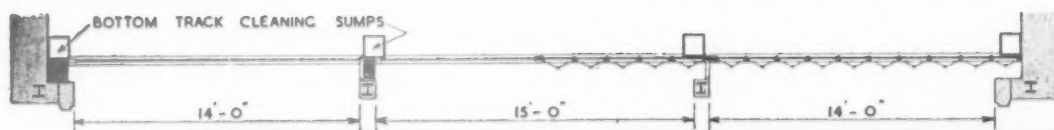
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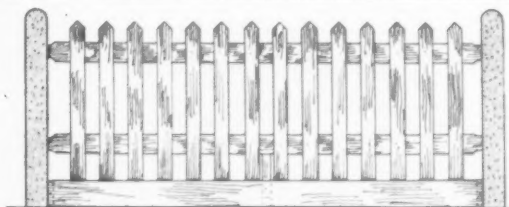
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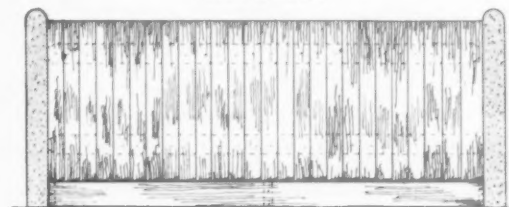
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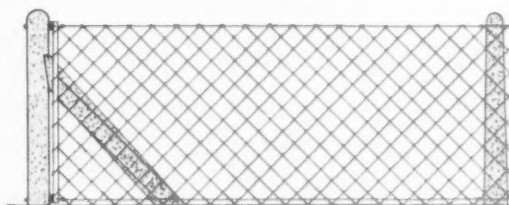
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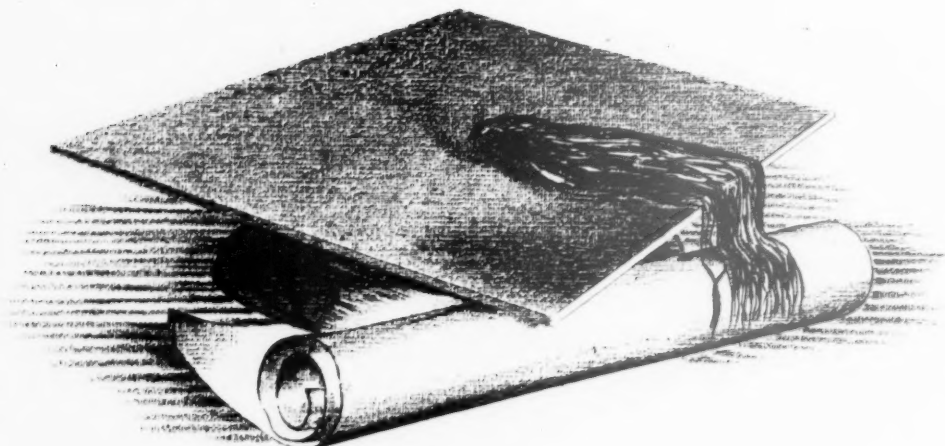
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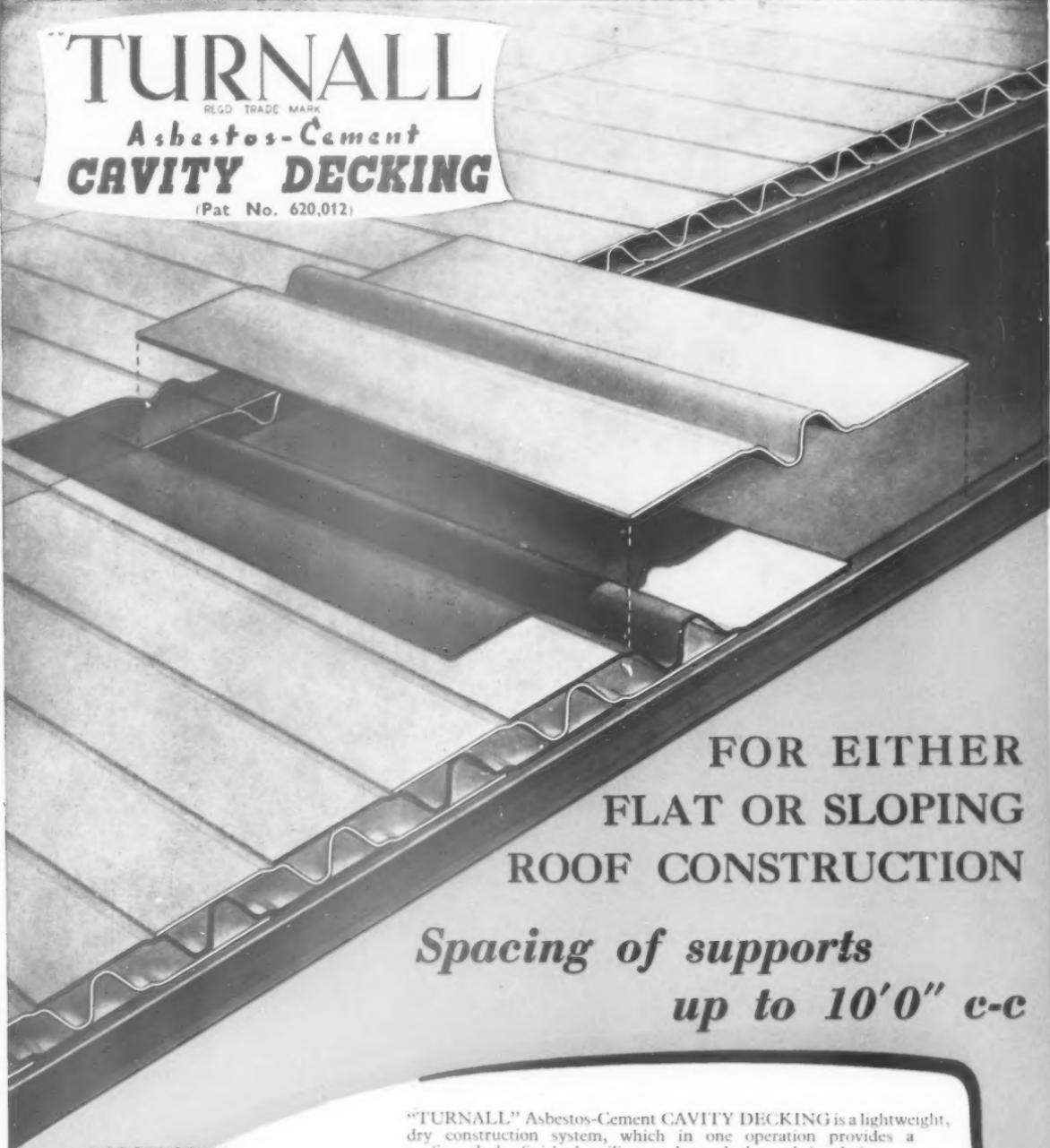
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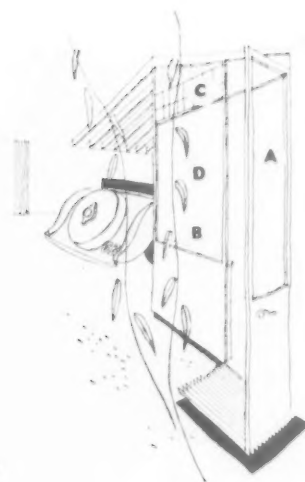
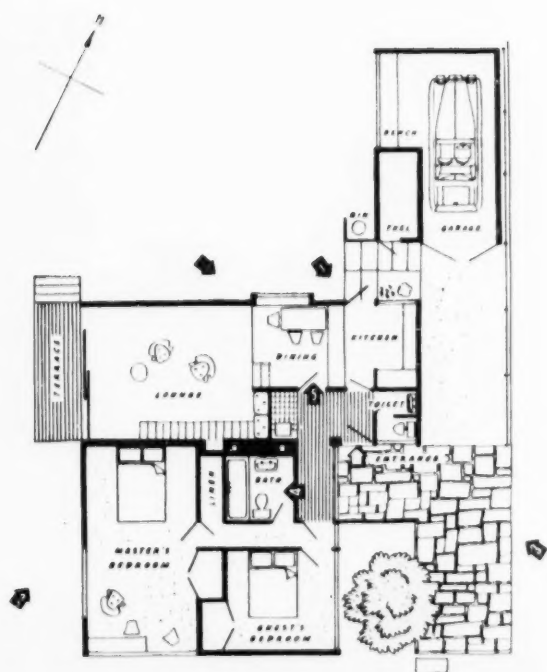
MANCHESTER 17

NEW DESIGNS FOR LIVING, No. I



This house has a single storey with 850 square feet of living area. The construction is of brick and timber with cavity and fibre-glass insulation to the walls. The low-pitched roof is covered with copper sheeting on fibre board panels. A boiler supplies central heating to hall and bedroom and coil heating in the floor of the lounge below the sliding glazed panels. The lounge has an open fire as well. Plumbing, heating, linen cupboard and bathroom are grouped round the central chimney stack, with light and ventilation to bathroom and lobby through glazed panels in the roof.

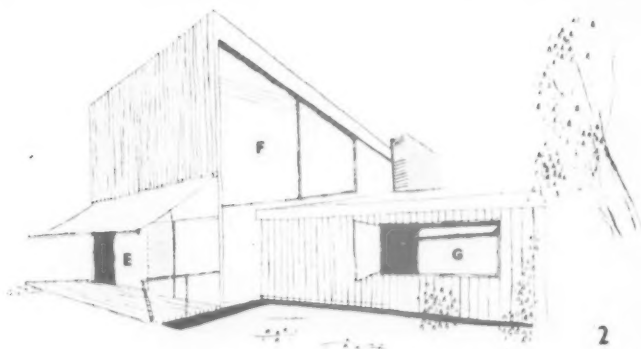
Compact planning and a general air of spaciousness have been made possible by using glass not only as a window filler but as a structural and decorative material.



- A 1" Georgian Wired Cast door panel.
- B White "VITROLITE" to inside sill and wall panel.
- C "INSULIGHT" Hollow Glass Blocks above window.
- D S.Q. 32 oz. Sheet Glass to metal window.

Designed by Leslie Gooday, A.R.I.B.A., M.S.I.A. and C. Wycliffe Noble, A.R.I.B.A., Dip. Arch.

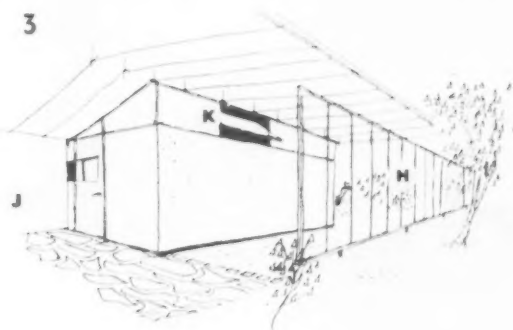
• • • • • GLASS IN THE SMALL HOUSE



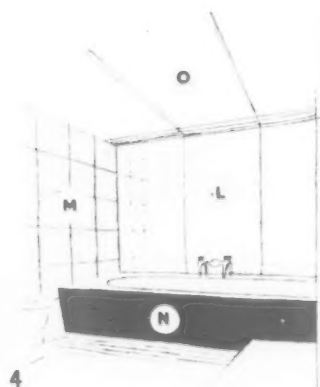
- E 1" "ARMOURPLATE" Glass panels in bronze sliding frame.
- F "INSULIGHT" Double-Glazing panels with remote controlled patent glass ventilator.
- G S.Q. 32 oz. Sheet Glass panels to bedroom window and night ventilator.

2

3

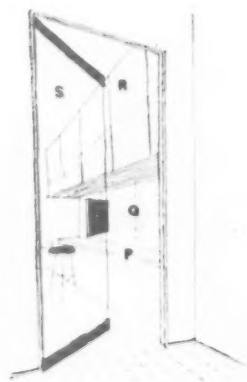


- H 1/2" Georgian Wired Cast panels to screen.
- J Toughened Rough Cast door panel.
- K Pinstripe Figured Rolled Glass to clerestory window.



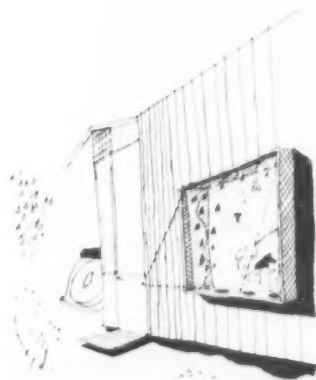
- L Silvered 1/2" Polished Plate, lead backed.
- M Primrose "VITROLITE" to wall in ashlar sizes.
- N Black "VITROLITE" bath panel.
- O Borealis Figured Rolled Glass lay light with glass louvre vent.

5



- P "VITROLITE" top to breakfast bar.
- Q 1/2" Rough Cast panels between breakfast bar and kitchen.
- R 1/2" Polished Plate Glass sliding panels to cupboards above bar.
- S "ARMOURPLATE" Glass Door to dining room.

6



- T 1/2" Polished Plate Glass panel to metal top-hung windows.

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CC.1

1.

A LOGICAL APPROACH TO

Colour

The imaginative use of colour has been one of the most distinctive features of development in architectural technique of the last two decades.

A limiting factor in practice has been the absence of any absolute standard of colour classification and comparison. It is, therefore, with genuine pleasure that we can announce the successful outcome of several years of applied research in this field.

The Ministry of Education has standardised a range of 47 colours and classified them according to the Munsell system. Our technical experts were privileged to co-operate with the Ministry in making this selection, which we now produce from nine basic tints of proved fastness. The complete range is available in super-gloss and semi-gloss finishes, and a selection of colours can be supplied in flat oil paint, washable water paint and Vydok Emulsion finish.



The scope of this important development is described in a booklet entitled "**Colour with a purpose,**" which also contains much interesting matter concerning some of the latest developments in colour usage. A copy, together with a range of colour chips, will gladly be sent to any architect upon request.



The Ministry of Education has applied the name "Archrome" to the new colour range and has included much valuable data about it in their Building Bulletin No. 9 (Colour in School Buildings).

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Vol. 203 No. 23

THE
ARCHITECT
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June 4, 1953

The "Architect and Building News" incorporates the "Architect," founded in 1869, and the "Building News," founded in 1854. The annual subscription, inland and overseas, is £2 15s. 0d. post paid: U.S.A. and Canada \$9.00

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One of the Coronation Arches in The Mail. Congratulations to Mr. Eric Bedford and the M.o.W. Architects who were responsible. The Lion and Unicorn figures are the work of Mr. James Woodford, R.A.



• E • V • E • N • T • S • & • C O M M E N T S

CANTERBURY AND FOLKESTONE

As you may know, pilgrims and tourists have been visiting Canterbury since the time of Chaucer. It is, or was until May 31, 1941, a city of curious narrow streets and interlocked tile roofs covering timber-framed buildings of great antiquity. On the main street many of the buildings were, in Georgian times, refaced with what are known locally as mathematical or geometrical tiles. These, though only $\frac{1}{2}$ in thick, look just like brickwork, and in spite of the monumental conflagration which followed the raid of 1941, there are still many buildings so faced left standing.

The bombing caused probably the greatest political upheaval of all time in the city. The town plan and buildings which have come out of it are still the subject of long and vitriolic correspondence in the local papers. The office of City Architect is a hot seat, but fortunately Mr. Hugh Wilson is well insulated.

Assuming that you are attending the conference you do not want architectural information; for that you will gather for yourself. Perhaps, however, a little local colour from one born a freeman and educated in the city may be of interest.

The dame school which I attended was, and still is,

a fine Georgian house next to Dickens' House of Agnes in St. Dunstan's, outside the city walls and near the level crossing. The headmistress was cottage-loaflike, and her dress was trimmed with beads. She taught me the piano, and I can still feel the beads against my cheek, for frequently and tearfully I played wrong notes and was as frequently scolded and comforted against her ample bosom.

About this time my grandfather owned a tricycle upon which he went to work. He sometimes gave me a lift on the back of it. My family had been shopkeepers in the city for well over 300 years, and I was strongly discouraged from spending money in "company shops."

In the museum which is housed in the Westgate there is a Boer War Maxim gun; in my youthful imagination this was really a Gatling gun—the Gatling gun of "The Gatling's jammed and the Colonel's dead. . . ."

If you have the time or inclination to go fishing for sticklebacks take your net and jampot "down Whitehall" by the River Stour, where in summer carters used to take their horses to wade in the cool water.

When I was a boy there were at least three large breweries in Canterbury; two of them have vanished away, and the third, which incorporates a fine ornamental

brick arch known as the "Roper Gateway," is a bottle store. When these breweries were in full blast they provided a fine background smell to the city. Now only the tanyard is left to provide its not so pleasant smell. It is always said that any visitor can smell the tanyard and I certainly never smelt it until I lived away from the city.

When my father was a boy his family dealt with two bakers, Fricker and another. Fricker made plain cakes and the other richer ones. My grandfather used to eat the richer cake with a slice of bread and butter, thus making it "Fricker's cake!" This strange custom is currently observed by my children.

There is really nothing very new about the delivery hatch principle. Two old maiden ladies known to us had the bottom panels of their front door removed and turned into lockable hatches. Tradesmen were provided with keys. As these old ladies were much given to moving from house to house, their wanderings could be traced by the number of converted front doors in the town.

I went to school on the hill overlooking the city from the north; do not miss this view. On a fine day you may see the sea at Pegwell Bay, near Ramsgate. The walls of the city are reasonably well preserved. They would be more so but for the spate of improvements in Victorian times. The existent Westgate itself was once threatened, it is said, probably wrongly, that it was nearly pulled down to allow a circus to pass. In one of the many remaining towers in the wall lives and works a cobbler who, when I last saw him two years ago, had not yet seen the damage caused by the bombing in 1941.

About Folkestone I have little to say except that there is a fine brick railway viaduct; the hydraulic cable lifts up and down the cliffs are fascinating; the Leas are

pleasant to walk upon, and the sea is a terrible long way away.

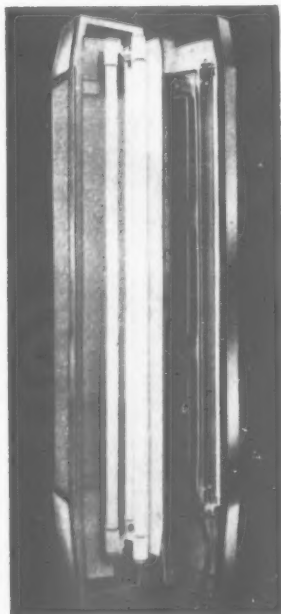
THE BOUWCENTRUM

On another page you will find an article on the Bouwcentrum, Rotterdam, by Mr. Robert W. Porter. The Dutch are an enormously energetic race and some of the work they do seems to me to be done for sheer love of working. Mr. Porter's article, which bears more than a tinge of the official Bouwcentrum outlook, mentions a number of services which the Bouwcentrum renders for the Netherlands Building Industry. It rather suggests that such services are unique and would it not be good if we followed suit? In this country the services covered by the Bouwcentrum are dealt with by Government departments, trade associations, and the professional associations and Press. I do not think that it would be possible or desirable to combine them in one service for they are together too big. The Bouwcentrum's exhibition of building samples is very good indeed, but its general exhibition of building materials and equipment is not a patch on the Building Centre's. Furthermore, as those who use it regularly know, the Building Centre Information Service has its fingers on everything that is going on in the building world and if it does not itself know the answer at once it very quickly finds it from the best authority. By an urgent and well-planned publicity service which has included tours by the director and senior staff to countries as distant as Australia and the United States the Bouwcentrum has made itself known. Here I think the Building Centre might take a leaf from its book and make itself more widely known to the building industry not only abroad but at home.

ABNER

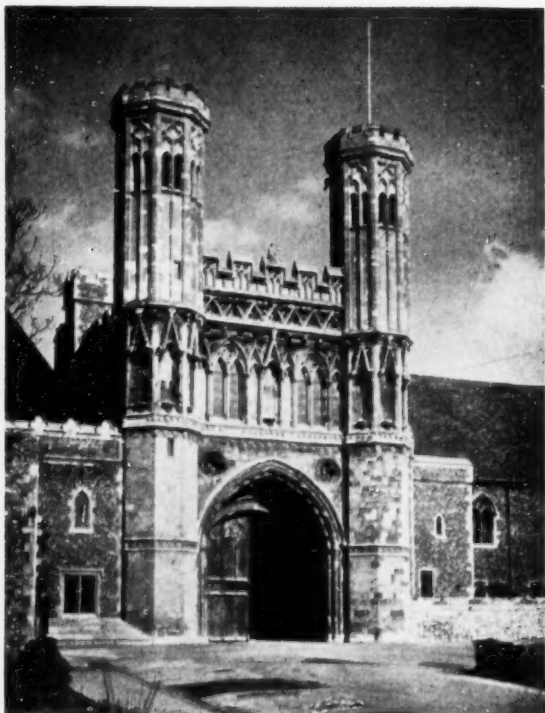
EUR

NEW CITY OF LONDON LANTERN



ON Thursday, May 28th, five of these new lanterns were switched on in King Street on the approach to the Guildhall, by Mr. Donald V. Eriebach, Chairman of the Worshipful the Streets Committee of the Corporation of London. The lantern uses a new optical system of prismatic refractors which has been scientifically designed to produce high road brightness, adequate lighting of footpaths and controlled illumination of surrounding buildings. The lantern is self-contained, incorporating all the features necessary for first-class performance, the auxiliary gear is completely within the mounting and it is wired to terminal blocks, only requiring connection to the source of supply.

The lantern, manufactured by Siemens Electric Lamps & Supplies, Ltd., was designed to the requirements of the City Engineer of the Corporation of London, Mr. F. J. Forty, O.B.E., B.Sc., M.I.C.E. The construction consists of a pair of interchangeable cast aluminium end plates connected by a "U" channel spine. A detachable control gear tray carrying switch or instant start control gear is provided. There is adequate space in the base of lantern for mounting fuses, timeswitch or relay. The gear tray, hinges, and various components are all assembled, pretreated, and stove enamelled after assembly. The Perspex cover and end features are hinged to facilitate access to the interior and complete ladder maintenance can be carried out simply and quickly. Quick release retractable lampholders are fitted and heavy duty non-hygroscopic gaskets render the lantern dustproof and weatherproof. The lamps are three 80W 5ft Sieray fluorescent tubes.



This view shows the main gate of St. Augustine's Abbey where the Conference Garden Party will be held on Thursday the 11th June by kind permission of the Warden and Fellows of St. Augustine's College.



This view shows the Gateway of Battle Abbey, visited on Tour No. 6. The spot where Harold fell during the Battle of Hastings is enclosed within the walls. The Abbey was dedicated by William Rufus.



The Choir, Canterbury Cathedral, which is 50 yds long. A service will be held for Conference Members in the afternoon of Thursday, 11th June.



Tour No. 1 on Friday the 12th passes through Small Hythe. The Priest's House, Small Hythe, shown above, dated about 1480, is owned by the National Trust. The Church nearby dates from the early 16th century.

CONFERENCE 1953 and of the Tours



A part of Knole, a National Trust property which will be visited on whole-day Tour No. 5, Friday, June 12th.

The view below shows St. Dunstan's Street, Canterbury, facing the West Gate. The Falstaff Hotel, dated 1403, is on the left.



Right, another view of Rye, showing the Ypres Tower. Its name comes from William of Ypres, who built the Tower in the reign of Stephen.



Tours Nos. 1 and 6 pass through Rye. The view above is of the Land Gate, the only remaining gateway of five which used to guard the Ancient Town. It was erected in the 14th century. The view below shows the Mermaid Inn, Rye, built about 1420.



NEWS OF THE WEEK

West Yorkshire Society of Architects

At the annual meeting of the Yorkshire Society of Architects, held in the Griffin Hotel, Leeds, on May 21, the following officers were elected: President, Mr. Noel Pyman, F.R.I.B.A., of Leeds; vice-presidents, Mr. E. O. Robinson, A.R.I.B.A., of Bingley, and Mr. K. A. Jones, A.R.I.B.A., of Leeds; hon. secretaries, Mr. Norman H. Fowler, F.R.I.B.A., of Leeds, and Mr. J. D. Paxton, A.R.I.B.A., of Leeds; hon. treasurer, Mr. J. Gordon Berry, M.C., A.R.I.B.A., of Huddersfield.

Mars Group

Gontran Goulden has given up his post of Honorary Secretary of the Mars Group which he has held for three years and his place has been taken by Trevor Dannatt, whose address is 6, Fitzroy Square, London, W.1. All correspondence dealing with the Mars Group should be sent to Trevor Dannatt with the exception of that connected with C.I.A.M. 9, which should be sent to Gontran Goulden.

Harvard Appointment

Professor Serge Chermayeff, President of the Institute of Design, Chicago, has been appointed Professor of Architecture in the School of Design, Harvard University. As previously reported, Josi Luis Sert is Dean of the School. Both these posts were originally held by Walter Gropius. Professor Chermayeff, who is 53, is a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects. His principal works in this country include studios for the B.B.C., I.C.I. Laboratories, the Bexhill Pavilion in partnership with Mendelsohn, and houses at Halland, Sussex and Chelsea.

How Many Slums?

The National Housing and Town Planning Council has been pressing during the last three years for a National Housing Survey. As nothing has been done the Council on May 21 decided themselves to enquire from every local authority the number of sub-standard houses they have in their areas, and how many could be made fit at reasonable expense. In the Council's view the Government's Housing Programme can only be properly judged in relation to actual needs.

The Ministry of Agriculture exhibit at the Bath and West Show, which is being held at Bath from June 3-6, includes a section on the repair and maintenance of farm buildings.



CORONATION PLAQUES

Many buildings completed this year will be "signed" with devices commemorating the Coronation, and for this purpose three interesting wall plaques have been designed by Mr. A. B. Read, R.D.I., A.R.C.A., Director of Design for the Carter Group of Companies.

Mr. Read has designed two faience plaques and a mosaic roundel (illustrated above). The plaques are available in self-colour buff glazed, or in unglazed terracotta in buff or grey. They are two feet in diameter and can be set flush with the surface of a building or be attached to it.

The mosaic roundel is three feet in diameter, in white, red and black. A smaller size is available in white, blue and white, green and white, sage green, dark green, light blue, dark blue, buff brown speckled, red and black.

CORRESPONDENCE

The Bristol Civic Society

To the Editor of A. & B. N.

Sir,—I was interested to read under the heading of "This and That" in your current issue, that some of the troubles of Bristol are noted elsewhere.

I should like to take this opportunity of informing you of the lead which the Bristol Civic Society has taken in the matter of the restoration of the statue of Queen Victoria on College Green, and also the interest they are at present taking in the restoration of the Bristol High Cross.

As no doubt many of your readers know, the original Cross is now at Stourhead, and is the property of the National Trust, and the present Cross was taken down when College Green was lowered, and is now stored in a contractor's yard, under the roadway near the Municipal Buildings.

There are many Bristolians who feel the Cross should be re-erected, if not in its original position on the Green, then in some other place, and the Replanning Committee of the Civic Society is looking into this matter.

I am, etc.,

F. L. HANNAM,

Hon. Sec.,

Replanning Committee,
Bristol Civic Society.

Alphamin Wavy Roof

To the Editor of A. & B. N.

Sir,—In the issue of the Architect &

Building News of April 16, 1953, an article by Mr. Howard Lobb on the buildings comprising the South Bank Exhibition included certain statements pertaining to the Alphamin Wavy Roof over the Thames Side Restaurant which were technically incorrect and which may mislead anyone contemplating the incorporation of such a roof in any building.

As the manufacturers and erectors of this roof, may we point out that the slab roof comprised pure baked cork slab sheathed with 20g aluminium alloy sheet and not 16g sheet containing granulated cork.

The roof was erected entirely by this Company, using a standard form of jointing with complete success, and we feel therefore that the remarks concerning the difficulties experienced in jointing are both inaccurate and unjustified.

Although the roof in question was erected as part of a temporary building, it has, in our opinion, proved perfectly worthy as a semi-permanent building. A recent inspection showed that the only sign of deterioration was in the paint finish to the underside. We were not responsible for this painting, but it is only fair to point out that it was applied more than two years ago as a temporary finish only.

This type of roof structure is being used in many other buildings at the present time and the adverse impression given by the article in question is most unfortunate. In view of its lack of factual support and on the grounds mentioned above, we trust you will publish this letter in refutation of the criticisms.

I am, etc.,
W. A. W. LANKSHEAR,
Director,
Alphamin Limited.

COMING EVENTS

The Housing Centre.

June 10-12. Conference on Slums, Improvement and New Building, at County Hall, London, S.E.1. Details from 13, Suffolk Street, S.W.1.

Royal Institute of British Architects.

June 10-13. British Architects' Conference, 1953, Canterbury and Folkestone.

June 10-24. R.I.B.A. Travelling Exhibition, "Home and Surroundings" will be shown at Messrs. John Gilkes & Sons, Ltd., 146, North Street, Brighton.

The Ecclesiological Society.

June 13 at 2.0 p.m. Half-day visit to mid-Surrey Churches (Ockham, West Horsley, West Clandon and Abinger).

EXHIBITIONS

British Plastic Exhibition and Convention.

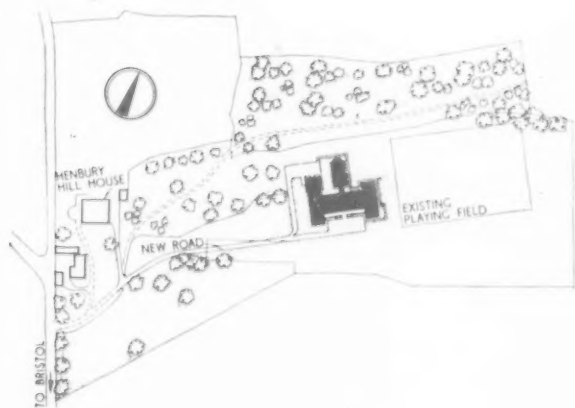
June 8-18. British Plastics Exhibition and Convention at National Hall, Olympia, W.14.

News Chronicle Competition for one- and two-storey houses. Drawings and models of prizewinning and other entries will be exhibited at the Building Centre, Store Street, from June 16.



Didsbury Theological College, Bristol

ARCHITECTS: SIR PERCY THOMAS & SON



Notes on Construction and Materials

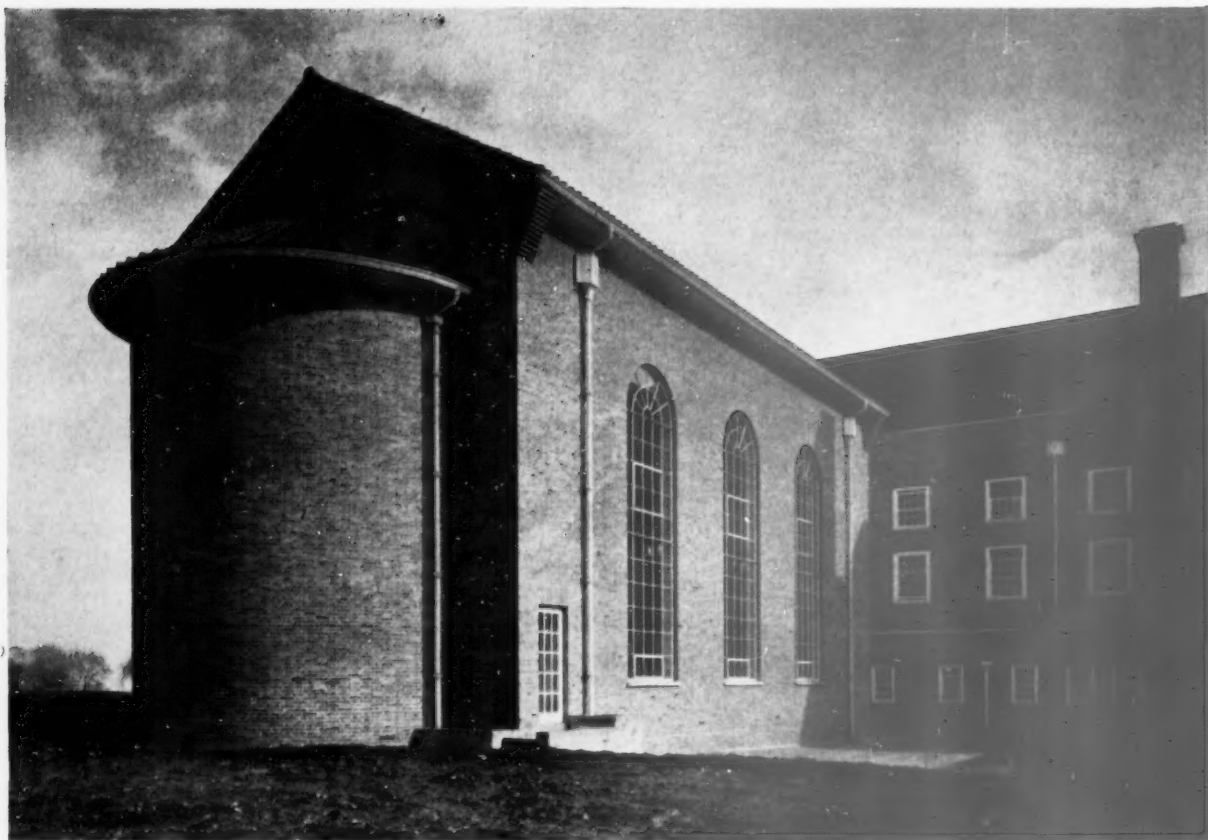
REINFORCED concrete foundations on rock with load bearing cavity walls and precast suspended floors on steel beams.

Pitched roofs of wooden construction on steel trusses and covered with Bambino tiles from Bridgwater.

Facing bricks are 2in hand made Stonehouse bricks and the external skin is bedded and pointed with a cut



The Main Entrance



The Chapel from the North-West

flush joint as the work proceeded.

Stone plinths, string courses and copings are in Portland Stone and apart from the steel windows in the chapel, the windows throughout are wood sash and frame.

Internal floor finishes are Korkoid, Queensland Walnut wood blocks, Cork tiles in the chapel and lino in the study bedrooms.

The pews, Communion rail and table and all interior fittings in the chapel were carried out by the General Contractors, Messrs. William Cowlin & Sons Ltd., of Bristol, in Mansonia.

Acoustical correction in the chapel has been obtained by the use of vermiculite fibrous plaster in the barrel vault ceiling and vermiculite in situ plaster to the walls.

The Quantity Surveyors were W. T. Hills & Co., Cardiff.

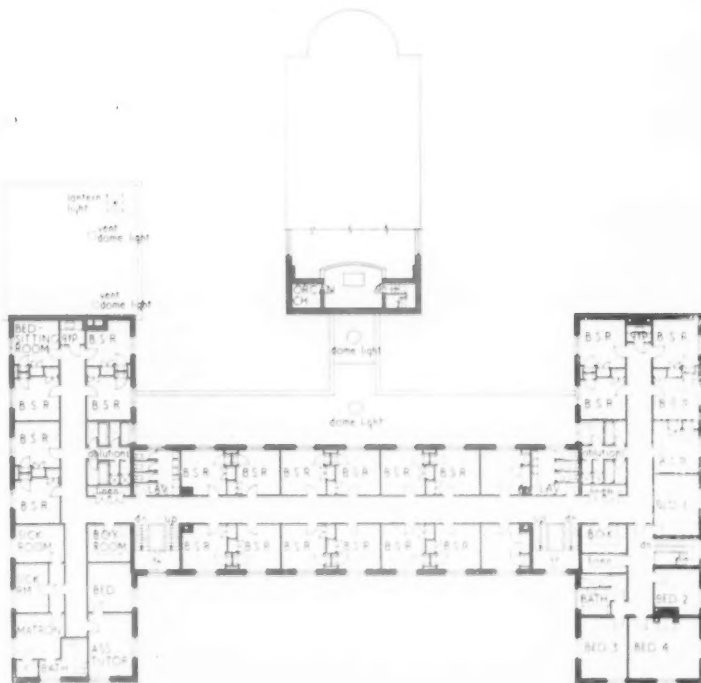


DIDSBURY THEOLOGICAL
COLLEGE, BRISTOL

Architects:
SIR PERCY THOMAS & SON



The Interior of the Chapel



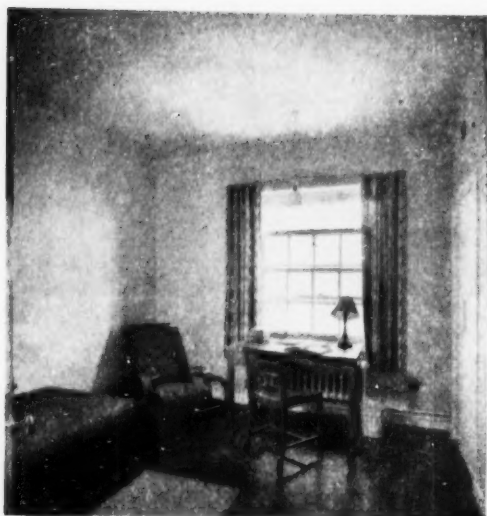
General Contractors: William Cowlin & Son, Ltd., Bristol.

Portland Stonework: William Cowlin & Son, Ltd., Bristol. *Heating and Ventilation:* G. N. Haden & Sons, Ltd., Bristol. *Reinforcement to foundations:* B. R. C. Stafford. *Electrical Installation:* Buchanan & Curwen, Ltd. *Precast Floors and Flat Roof:* Concrete, Ltd., Middlesex. *Structural Steelwork:* Connies & Meaden, Cardiff. *Metal Windows:* Henry Hope & Sons, Birmingham. *Terrazzo Work:* Marble Mosaic. *Vermiculite Plaster to Chapel:* Plasterers (Liverpool & Chester), Ltd. *Fibrous Plasterwork:* Architectural Sculptors, Ltd. *Kitchen Equipment:* Sumerling & Co., Ltd., London. *Architectural Metalwork:* H. H. Martyn, Ltd., Cheltenham. *Organ:* John Compton Organ Co., Ltd., London. *Locks and Furniture:* James Gibbons, Ltd., Wolverhampton. *Tiled Roofs:* Roberts Adlard & Co., Ltd. *Wood Block Floors:* Acme Flooring & Paving Co., Essex. *Cork and Lino Floors:* Korkoid Decorative Floors, Ltd., Bristol. *Asphalte Roofs:* Asphalte Specialists, Ltd., Bristol. *Furniture and Soft Furnishings:* P. E. Gane, Ltd., Bristol.

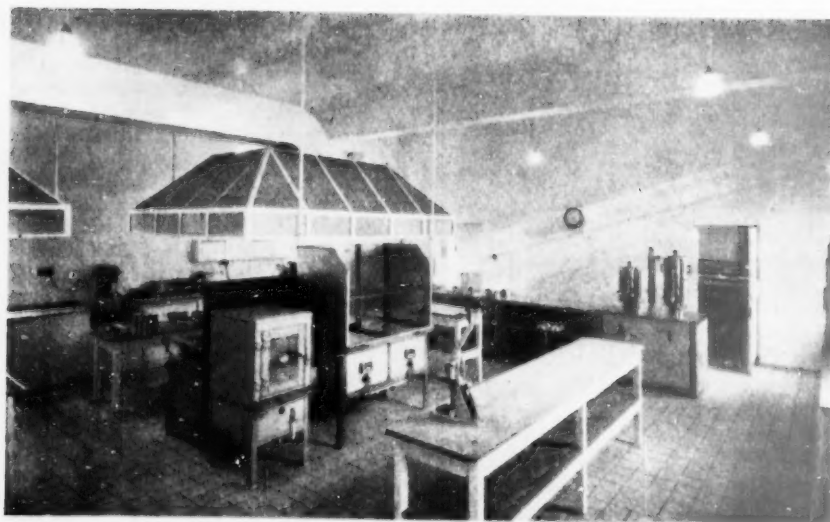


*DIDSBURY
THEOLOGICAL
COLLEGE,
BRISTOL*

The Refectory



Typical Bed Sitting Room



The Kitchen



South Elevation.

New Vicarage, John Keble Church,

DEAN'S LANE, EDGWARE, FOR THE REV. E. W. J. MOTLEY

ARCHITECTS: BRADDOCK and MARTIN-SMITH, A./F.R.I.B.A.

THIS house replaces a Victorian building which had, for many years, suffered from foundation trouble. Various attempts had been made to save it by underpinning and the use of tie rods, but its condition became such that it was eventually condemned as unsafe and demolished.

The present house stands adjacent to the site of the old building on the far side from the road and facing north and south.

In planning the house, the requirements were that it should have one large living room and four bedrooms.

On investigating the question of heating, it was found that "Whole House Heating" would not cost more than the usual low-pressure radiator system, and consequently an "open" type plan was decided upon with the staircase leading direct from the living room.

The site slopes gently from east to west, and this fall was used to form a change of levels in the living-room floor, the smaller upper portion being planned as a dining space.

The whole room was to be used for parochial purposes, and a permanent seat was formed under the windows on the south side to make easy the accommodation of a large number of persons.

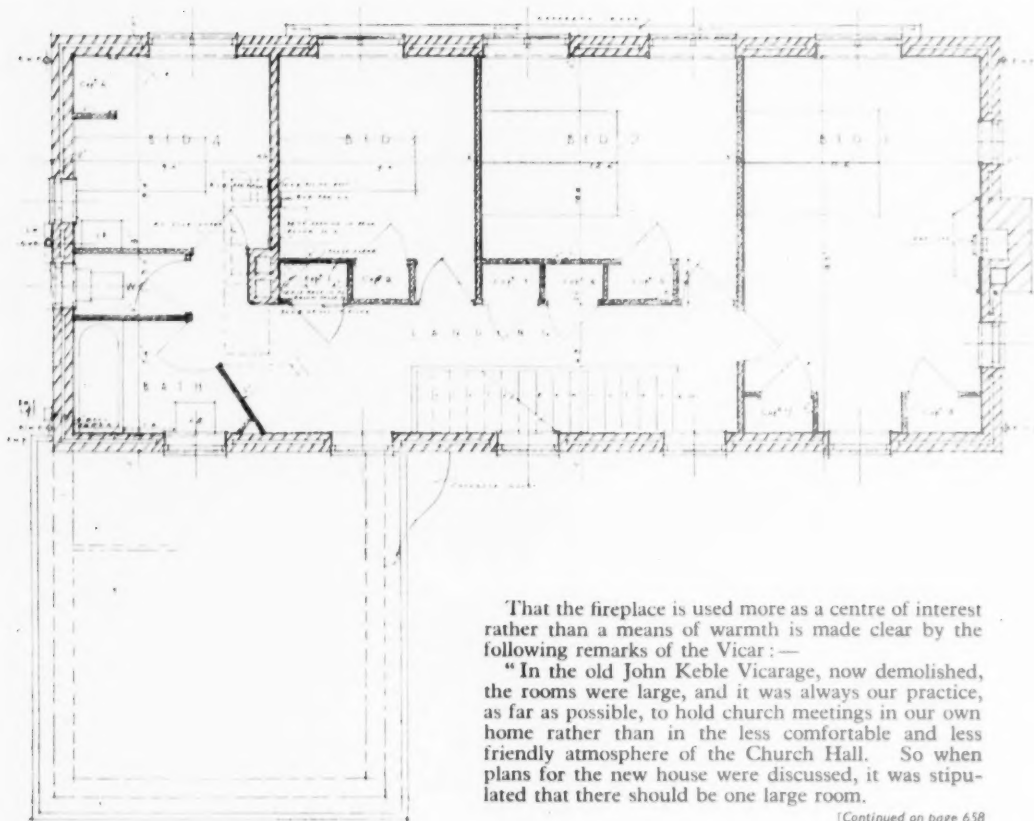
The small hall, with a semi-circular end, gives access to the living room, kitchen, cloaks and study.

The kitchen contains the heating unit, and from this unit two floor ducts, formed in the surface concrete and lined with insulating board, carry warm air to the living room. One duct leads to the permanent seat and discharges through three controllable grilles spaced equally in its length, and the other leads to the base of the stairs. There is another grille outlet in the wall of the dining space. (See page 660.)

With the open stair it was considered only necessary to heat directly the two smaller bedrooms, since it was calculated that enough warm air would find its way upstairs to heat the other two rooms, and this arrangement has been found to work very well in practice.

In this system of heating, where the warm air is pushed through the various grilles under gentle pressure, any open fireplace must have a register or some means of closing it against loss of heat when the fire is not in use and a simple fire opening for burning logs was designed, with a sheet-iron "dished" hearth hinged at the bottom, which is pushed up and held in position with a catch, or dropped when a fire is wanted.

The hearth is decorated with a design incorporating the arms of Keble College, carried out in tin sheet brass pinned on. This work was carried out by a firm of craftsmen in Suffolk, who were fully consulted at the drawing stage.



That the fireplace is used more as a centre of interest rather than a means of warmth is made clear by the following remarks of the Vicar:—

"In the old John Keble Vicarage, now demolished, the rooms were large, and it was always our practice, as far as possible, to hold church meetings in our own home rather than in the less comfortable and less friendly atmosphere of the Church Hall. So when plans for the new house were discussed, it was stipulated that there should be one large room.

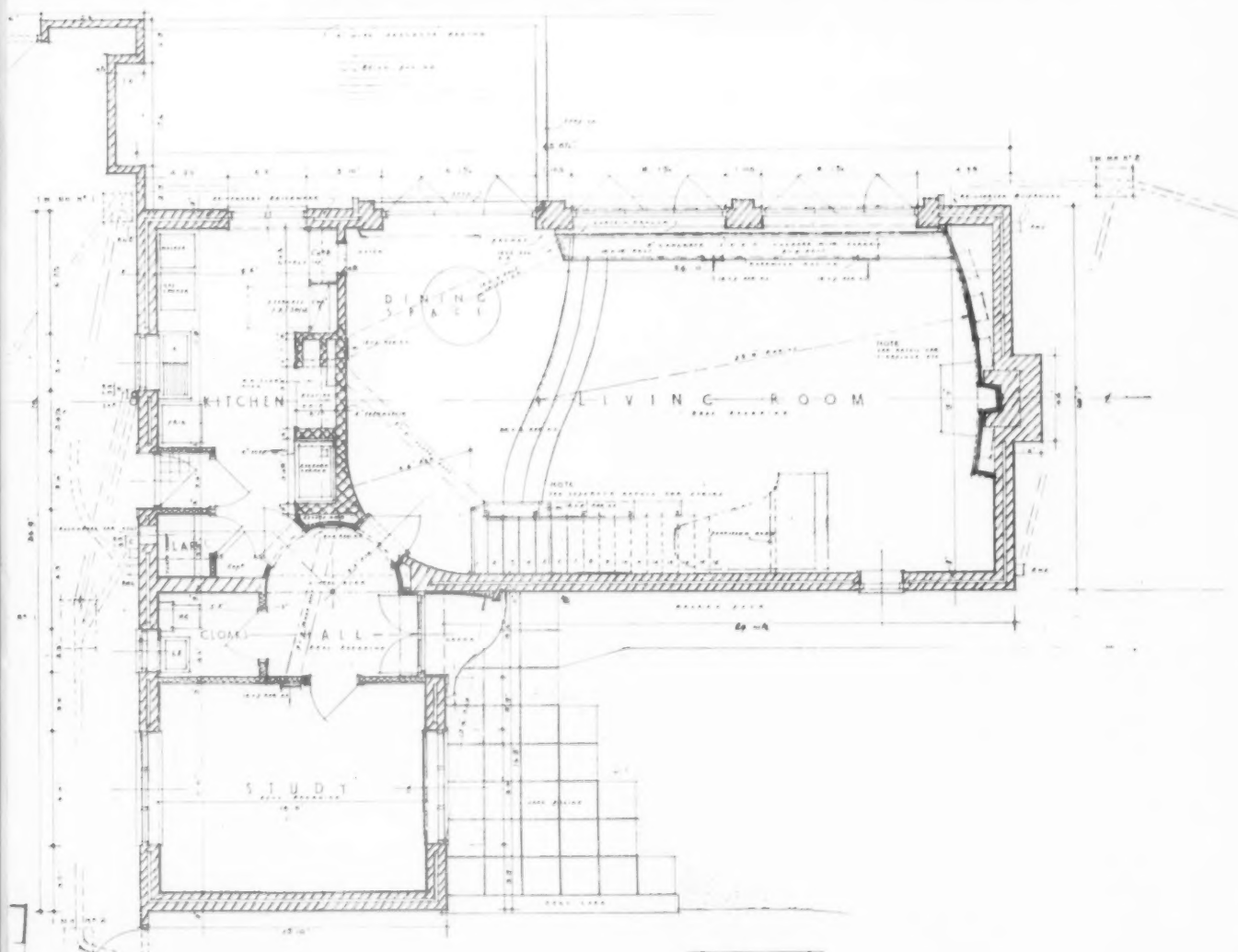
[Continued on page 658]

North Elevation.





Living Room showing the Dining Space and permanent seat.



"The plans for this very modern house met with a considerable amount of criticism in Church circles, and many people thought that a little villa divided up into boxes would be more suitable, but having lived here now for six months, I can say that our faith was more than justified. The large room with its window seat enables us to accommodate twenty-five or thirty people quite comfortably. The large windows give the feeling of actually living in the garden, and the double french doors open immediately on to a sheltered sitting-out place.

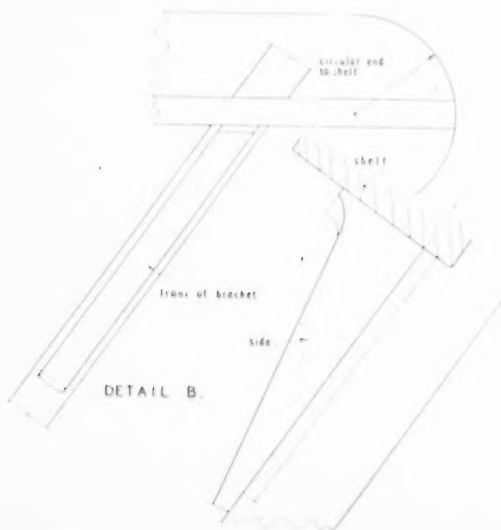
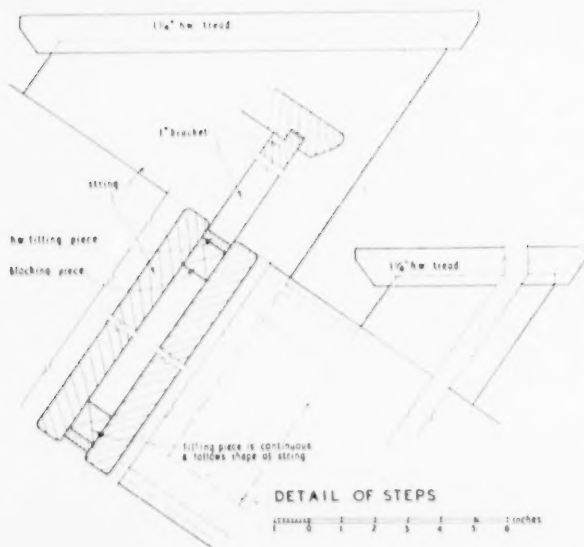
Main bedroom.

The staircase is constructed of West African mahogany and waxed.



"Since we moved here in October we have had a fire only on about six occasions—the central heating keeping the whole house wonderfully warm without the slightest suggestion of stuffiness. There are no cold draughts, and the heating system does serve to air and ventilate the rooms as well as to warm them. Though we had some misgivings about the open staircase, both from the draught and privacy viewpoints, we find that, for a single-unit family like ours with children who are not very young it works admirably."

The internal finish to the rooms is simple, with normal two-coat plastering decorated with emulsion paint and woodwork is decorated with gloss oil colour. All the ground floor is covered with "plasticork," reddish brown in colour, and the deal floor from the old building was used on the first floor.

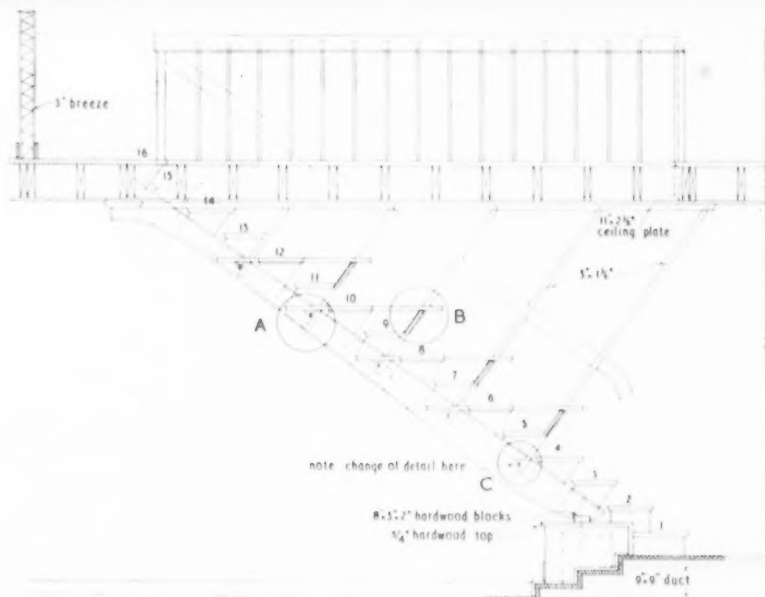




END ELEVATION



Landing and balustrade. The handrail is mahogany waxed finish. Balusters painted yellow.

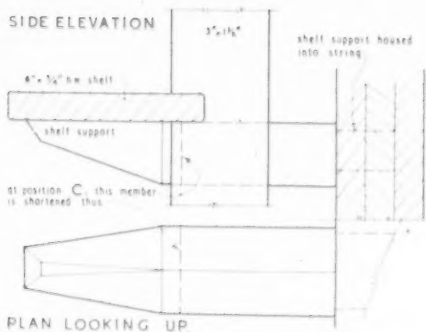


ELEVATION

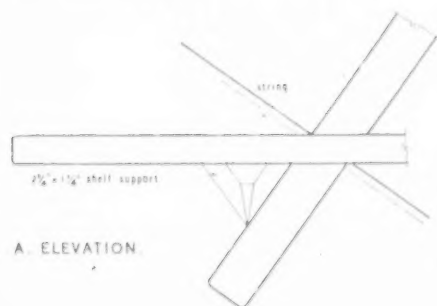


PLAN

SIDE ELEVATION



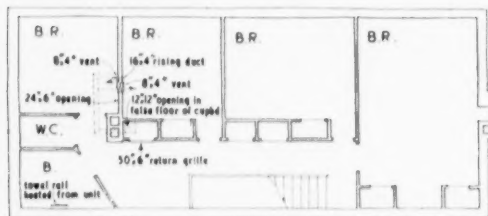
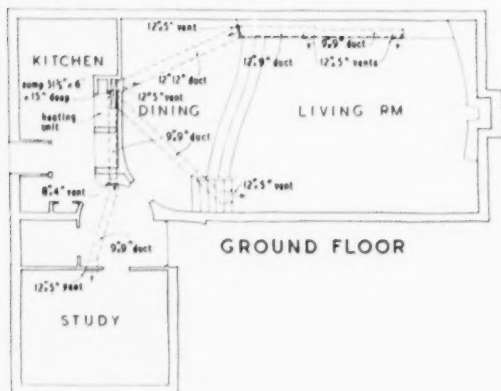
PLAN LOOKING UP



A. ELEVATION

Stairs and Living Room seen from the Hall. Walls blue grey, ceiling yellow, floor red brown.





FIRST FLOOR.

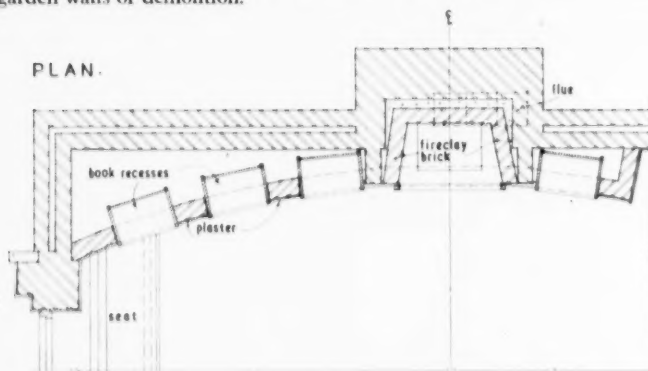
As much of the old timber as possible was used for the roof and for the building generally.

Externally, the walls are faced with hand-made sand-faced bricks of a buff colour, and the roof is covered with dark brown sand-faced pantiles, with four courses of plain tiles at the eaves.

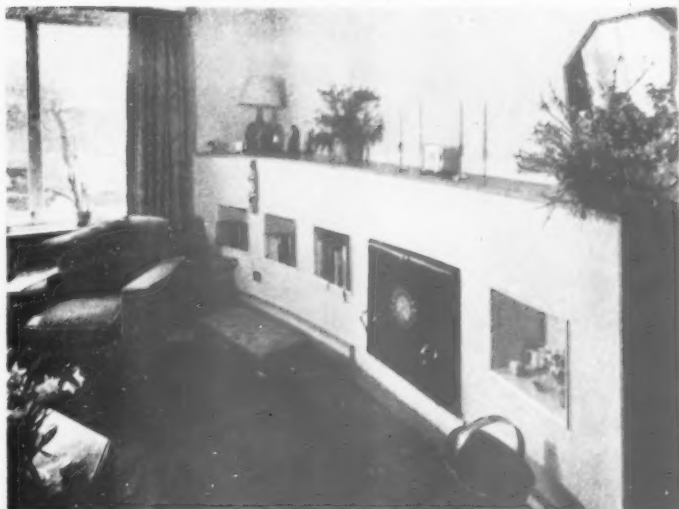
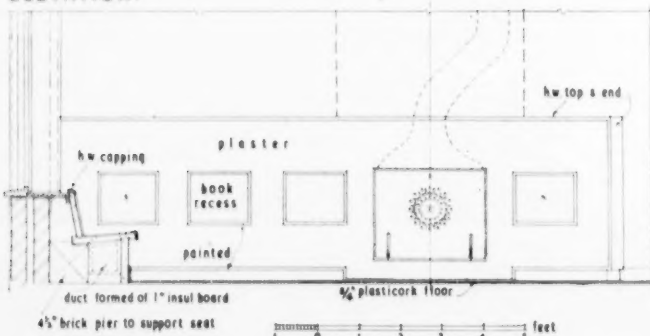
The inner skin of the 11in walls is constructed of cellular blocks for insulation purposes, and the first-floor ceiling joists and the roof of the study are covered with glass wool.

The foundations were designed by Mr. Donovan Lee, and consist of 10in diameter auger piles, 12ft long, supporting reinforced ground beams.

The floor area of the building is 1,811 sq ft, and on the contract figure the cost was approximately 50s per sq ft, not including work to the drive, the cost of garden walls or demolition.



ELEVATION.



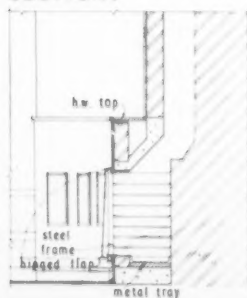
Living Room fireplace showing the hearth in the shut position. The wood linings to the pigeon holes are coloured bright yellow. The curved wall surface is rendered and finished with a felt float and coloured blue-grey. The hearth is black with brass decoration. (Detail on facing page.)

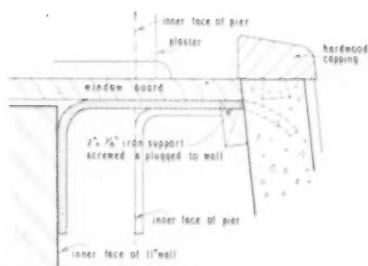
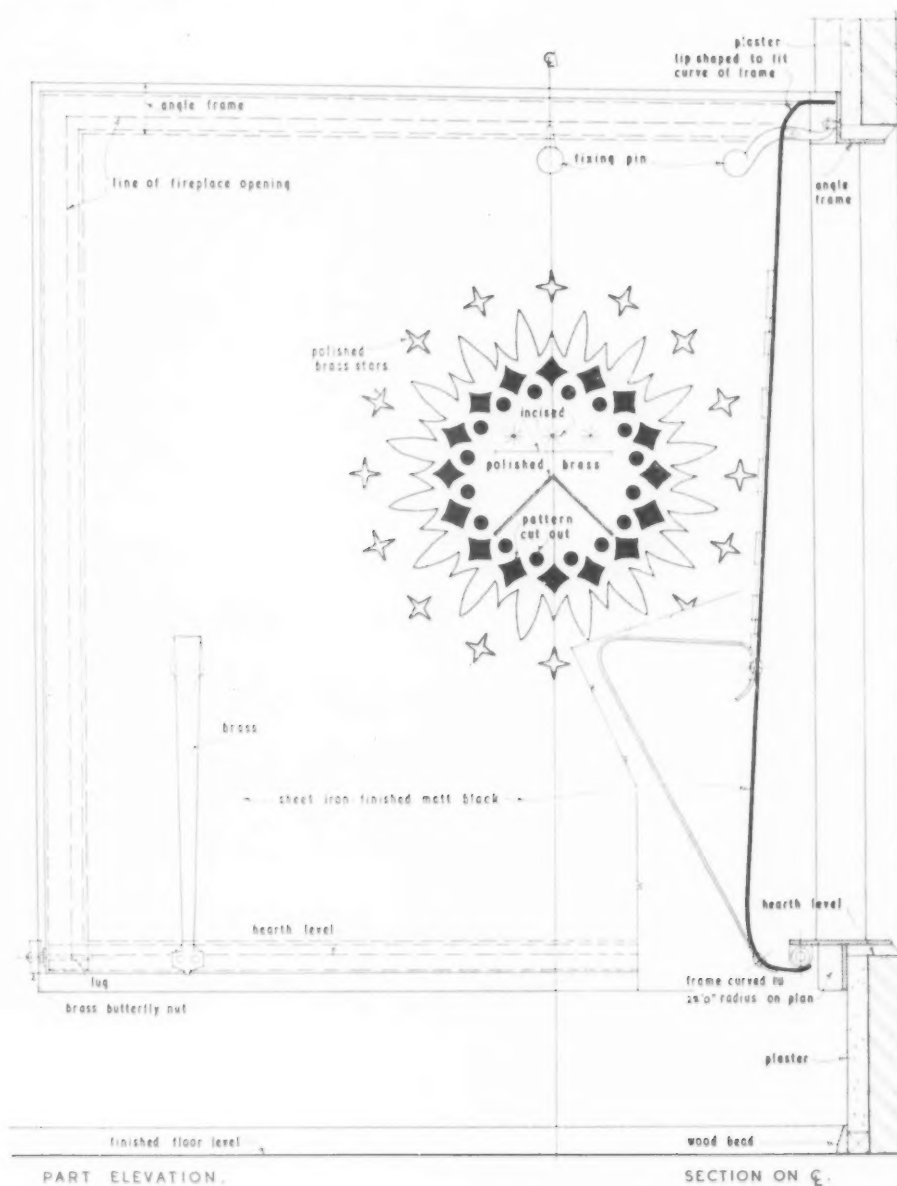
View of Living Room from Dining Space.

GENERAL CONTRACTOR: C. Pitt & Son, Ltd.

Sub-contractors: Heating: Radiation Group Sales, Ltd. Electrical: Kember Brothers. Sanitary Fittings: General Light Castings. Fireplace: F. Clubb & Son, Ltd. Flooring: Whitney-Fairchild, Ltd. Bricks and Roofing: Henry J. Greenham (1925), Ltd. Joinery: J. Westerdick & Sons, Ltd. Building Blocks: Broad Acheson.

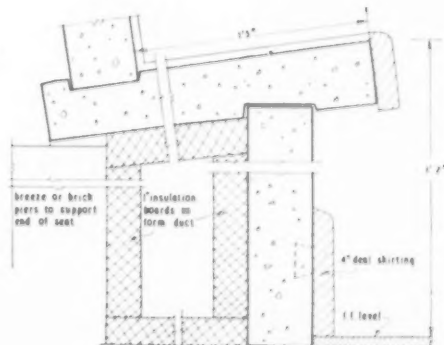
SECTION.





SECTION THROUGH SEAT.

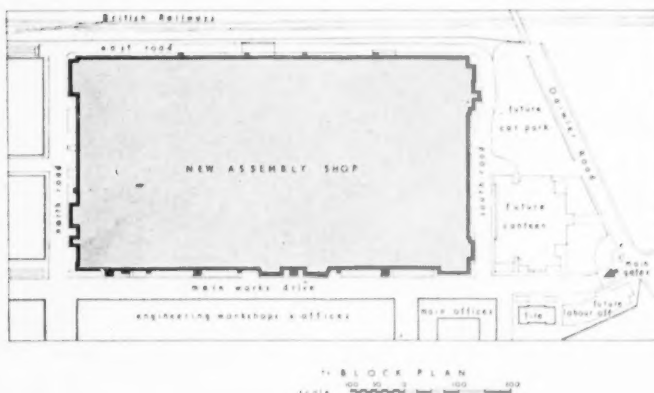
1 2 3 4 5 6 inches



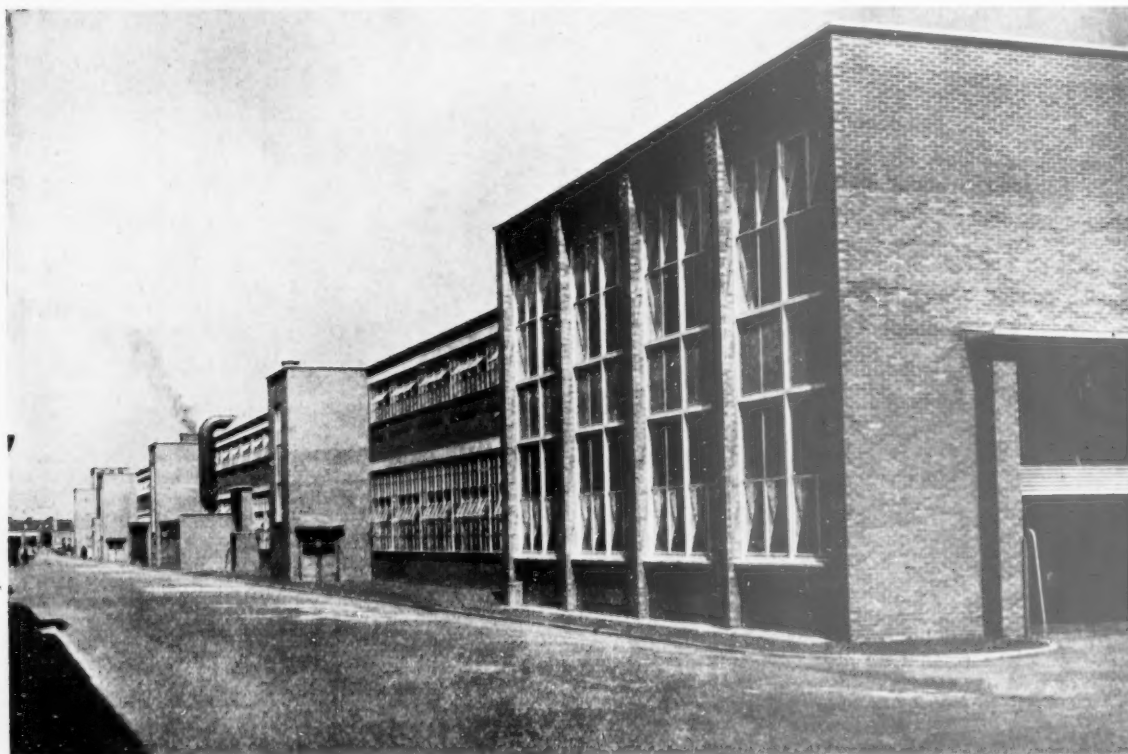
New Vehicle Assembly Shop

FOR THE DAIMLER
COMPANY LTD., COVENTRY

ARCHITECTS:
WOOD & KENDRICK
& WILLIAMS, F./F.R.I.B.A.



View from south-west corner, looking towards car despatch, showroom and car-finishing wing.



THIS shop replaced an old Car Assembly Shop destroyed by enemy action in the Coventry Air Raids of 1940-41. It houses the fabrication, process and main assembly plant for the production of cars and public service vehicles, with design development and administration offices in the South Wing where a Car Showroom and Despatch Hall are also planned.

Demolition

Before the commencement of the main building programme, an area of blitzed buildings, approximately 35,000

square feet, had to be demolished and cleared away.

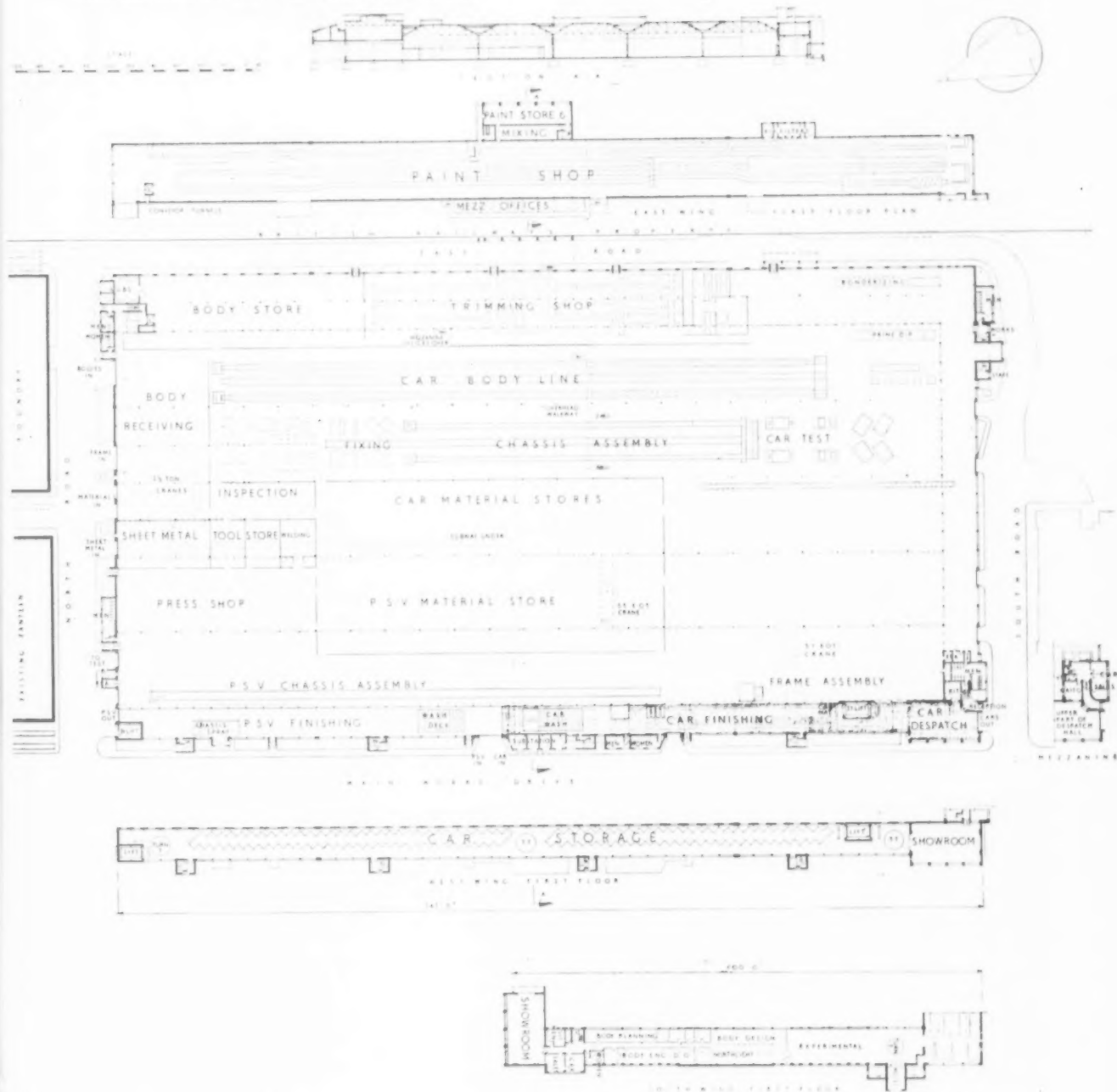
Site

This shop lies at the south-east end of the Company's main factory, to the south is Daimler Road, which may eventually become the new inner ring road in the Development Plan of the City, and to the east across British Railways branch line is an open playing field area. The north and west roads are bounded by other industrial units.

Nature of Site

Generally the whole area except for

the extreme south end, where shale rock was encountered, is made-up ground which varies in depth from two to ten feet. Trial holes and tests carried out by the Building Research Station indicated that a soil bearing pressure of two tons per square foot could be worked to for the design of all bases and foundations. There is a water table depth of approximately 5ft 5in below ground level, and this is generally due to the existence of springs on and around the site. No effort was made to drain the site other than that created by normal laying of



storm and soil drains. An existing well which was found adjacent to one of the main stanchion bases has an overflow at 7ft 9in below datum connected to the storm water system.

Drainage

Water from the main shopping roof area is connected to the drains by 6in diameter rainwater pipes, each stack taking care of an area of approximately 3,900 square feet which is equivalent to 140 square feet of roof area per square inch of outlet. All storm water man-holes and inspection chambers are sited outside the main building. For the

purpose of calculation an eventual impermeable area of 555,000 square feet, or roughly 11½ acres, was used in determining drain sizes. A 21in diameter outfall was eventually incorporated.

A new soil drain was planned to run along the west side of the building and to link up with an existing 12in soil drain running south towards the east side of the building and connecting up in the south-east corner to the existing outfall in Daimler Road. All existing soil drains, where possible, have been tested and reused if found in good condition.

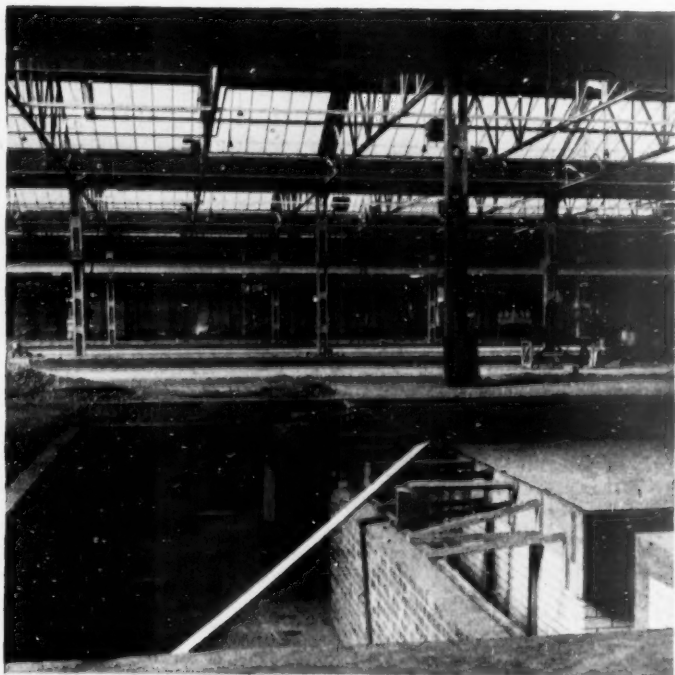
Services

A subway is constructed under the main shop linking up two existing subways for the convenience of service distribution and ring main control. New gas and water supply mains were incorporated to meet the demands of production and domestic needs.

Steam is the primary heating agent and supplies unit heaters set in the main shop roof discharging downwards. Condense mains are all returned to a centrally positioned hot well arranged in the subway from



Vehicle Assembly Shop; showing overhead walkway and car body lines.



Progress photo showing inspection pits.

whence the water is pumped back to the boilers.

Lighting in the main is general distribution, apart from special production areas and showroom purposes.

Compressed air and electric power services run throughout the building for production needs.

Construction

The main shopping consists of three bays of 64ft 8in span and two bays of 65ft 6in span by 711ft 6in long. Three of the bays have been designed to take five-ton overhead electric travelling cranes. On the east side of the main shop is a two-storey wing block 48ft 9in \times 711ft 6in long, and a similar two-storey block on the west side 26ft 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ in wide is also planned.

The south wing is two-storey and is used for shopping on the ground floor and offices on the first floor.

Consideration was given to the question of expansion and contraction and the whole area was divided into smaller blocks in order to control these movements.

Trusses to the main shopping have been designed for half-ton loading at panel points, all internal stanchions are double channel welded construction, and all internal cast-iron rainwater pipes are fixed inside the box stan-

chions. The height from floor to tie level is 20ft 6in and natural roof lighting is provided with east-west glazing in two tiers on each side of the truncated trusses. Natural ventilation is provided by means of electrically controlled opening lights in approximately 180ft stretches in each bay. No mechanical ventilation is provided in the main shop area, but is incorporated in the Paint Shop at first floor level in the east wing. All main roofing is steel decking covered with $\frac{1}{2}$ in insulation board and mineral finish felt. Gutters are light-weight foam slag concrete laid to falls and covered with mineral finish felt. To enable service pipes, cables, etc., to pass from bay to bay and avoiding projection below truss tie level, service ducts have been arranged in the roof bays, and this system avoids any possible interference of cranes or production conveyor systems. The first floor level is 18ft above ground floor level in all wings.

Floor Loadings

South wing	..	112lb per sq ft
West wing	..	200lb " " "
East wing	..	300lb " " "

All suspended floors are reinforced *in situ* hollow-pot type, whilst flat roofs over annexes, lavatory blocks, substations, etc., are reinforced concrete *in situ* by the general contractor, and finished with asphalt. Staircases generally are reinforced concrete with steel balustrading and handrails.

The east wing first floor is designed

as a Paint Shop, and here the special design of truss was considered advisable to meet various production requirements. The height from floor to truss tie level is 12ft 6in and vertical glazing to the side walls at high level is a permanent feature, and a continuous jack lantern which forms part of truss extends the whole length of the wing. No opening lights are arranged on this

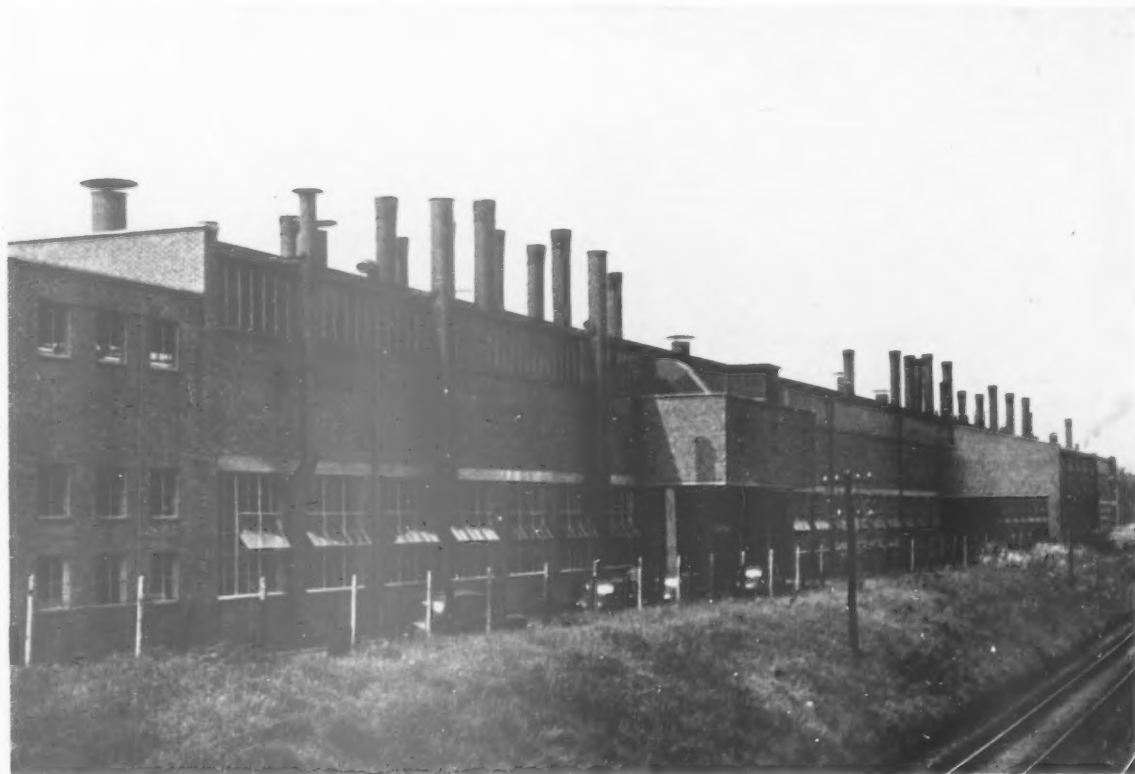
floor since being a Paint Shop it is important to avoid incoming dust-laden air as much as possible, and all colour-coat paint spray booths are pressurized slightly above atmospheric pressure from air filter units arranged in first floor annexe projecting over the East Road to overcome this possible nuisance.

External wallings generally are 11in cavity brickwork running eight courses

The South Facade.



View of East Wing; showing plant ventilation unit and paint mixing room with paint shop at first-floor level.



[Continued on page 666]

Continued from page 665

to two feet, whilst windows have wherever possible been designed as continuous units with horizontally pivoted opening lights controlled by shaft and lever or tension-rod gearing.

In the west wing, of which the ground floor is planned as a public service vehicle and car finishing section, two three-ton-capacity lifts are positioned for conveying cars between ground and first floor level. The first floor is planned for car storage and three three-ton car turntables have been incorporated in the floor structure. The lifts can be operated by special mat controls on the same principle as traffic lights, and it is understood this is the first time such an innovation has been incorporated in an industrial unit in this country.

Finishings

The external brickwork to the main facades is in rustic facings, all internal wall surfaces are flush brickwork discoloured or painted as required. Office floors generally are in hard asphalt. The Showroom floor is Missandra block with plastered wallings and fibreboard panel ceilings. Special consideration in this block has been given to the lighting and mechanical extract.

The internal surface of the metal roof deck has been painted pale cream,

whilst all steelwork is left in aluminium colour, all moving cranes and conveyors being painted turquoise blue.

Staff lavatories have tiled dadoes 6ft high. The floors to the main shop, first floor east and west wings, are finished with dustproof granolithic. All window frames have been painted in battleship grey internally and externally, although the opening lights to the south facade have been picked out in broken white externally. Service pipes have been painted to conform to British Standards Specification. All main vehicle access doorways have been fitted with electrically operated roller shutters.

Footpaths to the block have been finished with red tarmac paving, whilst turf areas have been incorporated along the West Road where possible.

Work on the subway commenced May, 1950, and was completed early August, 1950.

A starting date on the main shop of May, 1950, was authorized by the Ministry of Works. Contractors were appointed on May 5, the first bases were excavated on May 30, and steelwork delivery commenced June 12, and erection of same on July 3.

The whole of the single-storey shopping with the two-storey east wing was handed over at the end of March, 1951, and the whole contract was completed in May, 1952.

NEW VEHICLE ASSEMBLY SHOP for DAIMLERS, RADFORD, COVENTRY

Architects: WOOD AND KENDRICK AND
WILLIAMS, F.F.R.I.B.A.

Quantity Surveyors:

Bridgewater & Coulton, F.F.R.I.C.S.

Clerk of Works: G. Cooper

Contractors' Foreman: G. Cox

General Contractors: Higgs & Hill, Ltd.

Asphalt: Rock Asphalte Co., Ltd.
Composition Floors: National Flooring Co., Ltd. Concrete Floors (Ground): Higgs & Hill, Ltd. Coping and Stonework: Empire Stone Co., Ltd. First Floor: Helical Bar & Engineering Co., Ltd. Floor Finish: Johnson Floor Co. (Ground Floor), Empire Stone Co., Ltd. (First Floor). Gas and Water Mains: Daly & Sons. Glass: Merrick & Heath, Ltd. Heating: H. W. Dutton & Co., Ltd. Lifts: Evans Lifts, Ltd. Lighting and Power: Lee Beesley & Co. Paint: John Astley & Co. Plumbing: Daly & Sons. Roller Shutters: Haskins. Roofing: The Ruberoid Co., Ltd. Steelwork: Boulton & Paul, Ltd. Tanking: National Flooring Co., Ltd. Windows, Patent Glazing and Gearing: Henry Hope & Sons, Ltd.

International Federation of Building and Public Works

A General Assembly of Delegates of the International Federation of Building and Public Works will be held in London from July 12-17 inclusive.

The National Federation of Building Trades Employers and the Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors will be acting as hosts to the General Assembly which will include about 200 delegates and ladies from Western Europe, the Commonwealth, North Africa and Japan.

The Assembly will open with a ceremony in the Henry Jarvis Hall of the Royal Institute of British Architects, 66, Portland Place, W.1, on the morning of July 13, at which the Rt. Hon. David Eccles, M.P., Minister of Works, will speak.

The following items appear on the Agenda which will be discussed by the delegates at the various meetings to be held throughout the week at the R.I.B.A. and at the Headquarters of the National Federation of Building Trades Employers at 82, New Cavendish Street, W.1.

1. Guaranteed wage in the construction industry.
2. Payment by results schemes in the construction industry.
3. International Construction Contracts.
4. The financing of a network of European Main Highways.
5. The impact of the execution of big development schemes on national economic activity.

6. Factors bearing on productivity in the construction industry.

7. European financing of construction.

A full programme of social events and visits has been arranged for the delegates to the General Assembly. It includes a Government reception at Lancaster House, a visit to a ballet performance at the Royal Festival Hall and a banquet at the Livery Hall of the Drapers' Company in the City of London.

Following a day visit to Stratford-on-Avon on Thursday, July 16, the week's meetings and engagements will conclude with a dinner and dance to be held at the Dorchester Hotel, on Friday, July 17, at which the principal speaker will be the Rt. Hon. Sir Walter Monckton, M.P., the Minister of Labour and National Service.

The National Federation of Building Trades Employers has appointed the following official delegates of the Federation to the General Assembly:—

Mr. Wilfred Horsfall, President; Mr. G. W. Grosvenor, Senior Vice-President; Mr. J. Ian Robertson, Immediate Past President; Mr. Norman Longley, Past President; Vice-President of the International Federation; Mr. W. Keith Martin, C. C., Past President of the Southern Counties Federation of Building Trades Employers.

The National Federation has also in-

vised the following to act as Stewards:—

Mr. Harvey G. Frost, O.B.E., Junior Vice-President; Mr. Nigel Hannen, Junior Vice-President; Mr. L. A. Walden, Junior Vice-President; Mr. D. E. Woodbine Parish, London Region; Mr. W. W. Sapcote, Midland Region.

The Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors has appointed the following delegates and stewards to attend the Assembly:—

Sir George M. Burt, President; Past President—International Federation of Building and Public Works; Sir Andrew MacTaggart, Past President; Vice-President—International Federation of Building and Public Works; Mr. J. Baird, Chairman of Council; Mr. E. C. Beck, Member of Council; Mr. Paul Gilbert, O.B.E., Vice-Chairman of Council; Mr. B. J. Meighan, Vice-President; Mr. W. G. Mitchell, Vice-President; Col. A. C. Newman, V.C., T.D., D.L., Chairman, London and South Eastern Section; Mr. W. H. G. Roach, M.B.E., Vice-President; Mr. R. Kean, O.B.E., Director.

Mr. Hubert Newton, F.C.I.S. (Leek and Moorlands) has been re-elected Chairman of The Building Societies Association and Mr. Francis E. Lumb, J.P. (Bradford Equitable) has been re-appointed Deputy Chairman.

American News Letter—7

GLASSHOUSES—the term suggests disapproval straight away; and the so-called glass house of Philip Johnson in New Canaan, a delightful part of Connecticut, just outside New York, has been much disapproved of by architects as well as general public. But it is a mistaken idea to think that a glass box is all that is involved in this very interesting house, or that the most significant thing to be seen there is Philip Johnson living in it.

To begin with the "glass box" does not correspond exactly to the normal "box with holes" that makes a house. It is not the whole, only a part. And there are four parts to this "house"—five if you include the parkland and views that surround the site. These are:

- the glass box, 32ft by 56ft;
- a blank faced box of equal length but exactly half the width;
- an architectural piece of sculpture;
- a square of gravel;
- the last being the car-park for half a dozen or more cars; there is no garage structure.

These have been placed with great care on a shelf of level ground considerably lower than the road and some distance from it. Together they create an area which becomes the "house," and although the functions of eating, sitting and sleeping are provided for in the glass box, this cannot be isolated from the other parts and criticized for not being a house—a fate which usually seems to be reserved for it.

Incredibly simple, with many highly decorative reflections of foliage and sky, a good deal of the effect of the glass box is achieved by the elegance of the frame, which is composed of welded steel sections and plates assembled with careful detail. Indeed they have almost been modelled to

produce an outward shape, different in this respect from Mies' clear, piece-by-piece treatment of the same problem—as, for instance, a continuous steel angle to edge the floor slab, a wide steel channel to edge the roof, and I-sections welded to the face of each as columns (the McCormick House).

Luxury design it may be, a special case, but look at it as a play of relationships emphasizing areas instead of solid forms and its significance broadens. The same idea appears in another Johnson house nearby—three living areas round a glazed internal garden, all within a clean rectangular plan. The house is one storey only, and subtle development was necessary to keep the most private parts of the house away from the open central living space. There are many outside views in addition to those over the garden court, and the result is very spacious, filled with sunlight—or so it seemed when I saw it.

The exposed steel frame in both these houses is painted a soft dark grey, and its role in a domestic setting was refined . . . urbane. Comparison with Marcel Breuer's stone textures which can be seen in his own house, also in New Canaan, was inevitable, I suppose.

I thought that in its total effect, the interesting colour and texture of this house was offset by a disturbing impression of immense strength, impregnable as a sea wall—in spite of the glass areas.

A sculpture garden, designed by Philip Johnson, has recently been opened—complete with an exhibition of modern sculpture—in New York. It is really a re-design of the area at the back of the Museum of Modern Art. Once again Mr. Johnson has taken four simple elements and arranged them with careful regard for the spaces in between.

The garden is enclosed and paved so that a grid of joints spreads over the level surface. This space is broken down into sub-divisions. Two long rectangular pools with stone slabs across to form simple bridges, flush with the ground, are combined with (1), an impenetrable clump of trees with foliage to the ground and (2), an open group of silver birches whose foliage is quite high. In this way a setting is created for each piece of sculpture, though how effectively I could not judge as I did not see the finished display.

The type of pool and bridge is of Chinese origin, and like the sliding screens or "shoji" from Japan (which are available here and frequently used in modern interiors), has an unmistakable affinity with modern design.

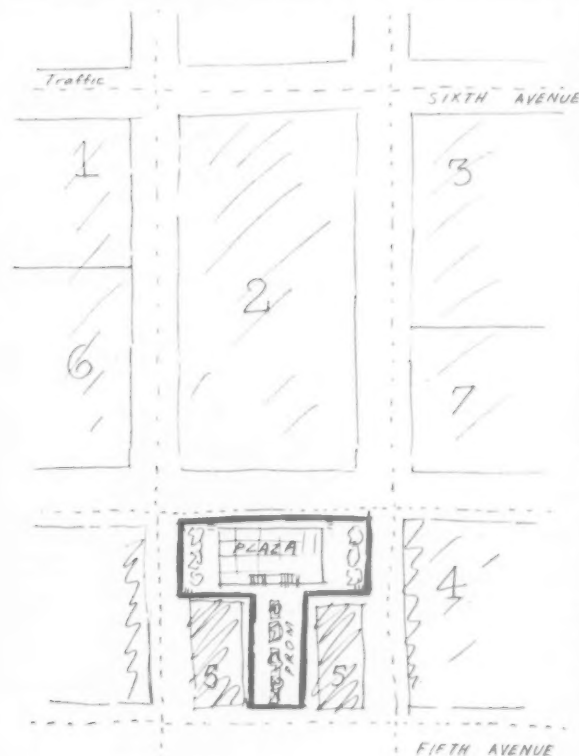
Picasso's famous "Guernica," painted in 1937, is at present in the Museum's galleries, and its great size (about 9ft by 21ft) and colourless grey tones have a compelling effect which is different altogether from that of small framed paintings hung nearby. How incredibly well it would respond to the architectural treatment suggested by Mies in his "Museum for a small city," used as a free-standing plane with vast spaces all round.

In the Spanish Pavilion in which it originally appeared at the Paris World Fair in 1937, Sert used it as a mural with a wide patio in front, half open to the trees and sky.

A remark by Dr. Giedion in "Space, Time and Architecture" about the Rockefeller Centre, sent me back there to take a second look.

"Nothing new or significant can be observed in looking over a map of the site," he wrote. "The ground plan reveals nothing. The gridiron runs through it, as everywhere else in the city. . . ."

The last part is true enough. The site is in mid-Manhattan, extending between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, and is divided in the other direction by 49th and 50th Streets. But in the heart of the group is an open pedestrian area on two levels, the Promenade and the Plaza, which in 1932, at the time of completion, may have only seemed to be a means of giving an axis on to the 70-storey R.C.A. Building—certain photographs taken from a high viewpoint reinforce this idea—but to the pedestrian such an axis does not exist at all. To the pedestrian the Promenade is a stone-paved



ROCKEFELLER CENTRE: 1. The Centre Theatre. 2. R.C.A. Building. 3. Radio City Music Hall & R.K.O. Building. 4. International Building. 5. British Empire Building, La Maison Francaise. 6. Time & Life Building. 7. Associated Press Building.

street with pools and flowers in the centre and shops along each side, somewhat long and narrow and therefore rather dark, but quite free from bright yellow or red taxicabs and Steinberg Metropolitan buses. The Promenade is higher than the Plaza by a good 15ft and descent is by a flight of steps leading down into restaurants on either side.

Traffic streets running along three sides of the Plaza are nearly 20ft above it, and the difference in level between these and the Promenade gives sufficient depth for two beds of soil on the roofs of the restaurants. Trees and shrubs and flowers have been planted with the dual purpose of screening and adding colour to the scene.

The restaurants were originally planned as shops but these were not successful. The Plaza, like the Promenade, is too small and closed in, and has to be given an additional drawing power to attract the crowds. In winter this is skating, and in summer, dancing, and the whole arrangement clearly represents an approach to the problem of designing for the pedestrian in a metropolitan environment.

The many recent schemes in which an outdoor space is designed as an integral feature of the building suggest that the Plaza is not quite without its significance.

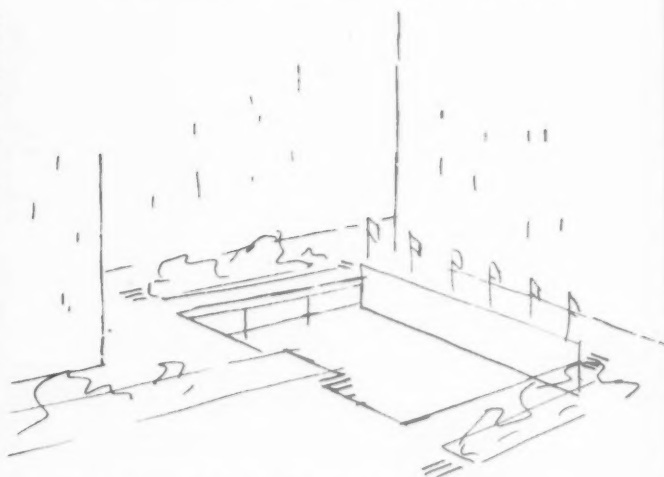
The cold winds of Chicago are claimed to be one reason why Mies' Lakeshore Apartments are not provided with balconies. Another may be that over twenty storeys above ground it is not so pleasant to sit out on an open cantilevered projection—with or without a cold wind. Skyscrapers, as I have been informed, are not normally used for apartments in America, only for the transaction of business and its sidelines.

But in Boston, in the 12-storey apartment scheme known as Eastgate, balconies formed a psychological basis of the design. 240 of them, each 16ft by 6ft, overlook the wide basin of the Charles River and get a fine view over Boston.

This has never been disputed, and the view is so important that it often wholly converts prospective tenants to the idea of living in a modern building. The manager told me that ground-floor apartments with a terrace surrounded by trees, flowering shrubs and a lawn are difficult to let, although they are the least expensive, so powerful is the "view" argument.

Having been entirely won over by this transcendent virtue, tenants have taken kindly to aspects of the scheme which they might otherwise have rejected. For instance, the provision of private stairs inside the front door, up or down, for most apartments, to enable three floors to share one corridor. That is, there is only a corridor on every third floor. This gives through ventilation to 7 out of 11 floors with the corridor enclosed—air-conditioned, carpeted, quiet.

The irritating question of hanging washing to dry on balconies is solved to everyone's satisfaction by a drying room and laundry on the roof where it has a splendid



view and a terrace for sunbathing while the laundry dries.

Small matters, such as the managerial suggestion that the pale grey textured-stucco walls in each apartment (*California stucco*, in the descriptive pamphlet), should not be painted or papered by occupants, are received in good spirit, but in return the brightly painted sides of the balconies (originally terracotta, amber, grey, grey-blue and green) which most tenants criticized as garish, have been painted out. Similarly a restaurant which was not well patronized, dropped out, and a very fine pent-house lounge has become very popular under the name of the "Sky Room," rented to tenants when they wish to entertain on a rather more lavish scale than the apartments permit.

There are very few children living in the building (only 10 at the moment) and so many of the problems connected with children and apartment-living do not arise.

In short, this large building—260 apartments, compared with 330 in Le Corbusier's "Unité"—succeeds by the acceptability of its living concept to the people who live in it. Its outward appearance plays a very secondary role, and one rarely hears it discussed. To see the building is to imagine what happens inside it. Behind each balcony, transparent fronted but with solid sides, the living room wall is one huge sheet of plate glass; and if a facade can only be described as a "series of visualizations of oneself sitting back and looking at a magnificent view," does it justify the title of "facade"?

And if not, does it matter?

GEOFFREY HOLROYD.

"BUILDING TODAY" EXHIBITION, PORTSMOUTH

THE Building Department of Portsmouth Municipal College is inviting builders and members of the general public to a "Building Today" Exhibition to be held in the New Extension of the College, Anglesea Road, Portsmouth, from Tuesday, 23rd, to Saturday, 27th June. The Exhibition, which has been organized with the support of the local building industry and the Ministry of Works, will be of interest to all engaged in the industry.

It will also particularly appeal to parents of boys of school-leaving age in its emphasis upon the opportunities the industry offers for worthwhile careers.

The Exhibition will be opened by the Lord Mayor of Portsmouth (Councillor Frank Miles, J.P.), at 2.30 p.m., on Tuesday, 23rd June. Councillor H. McDonald Woods, J.P., Chairman of the Board of Governors of the College, will take the Chair. Admission will be free and opening hours will be from 2 p.m. to 8 p.m. daily from Tuesday till Friday (10.30 a.m. to 6 p.m. on the final day, Saturday, 27th June).

The Exhibition includes Ministry of Works exhibits on

Research and Housing, Domestic Plumbing and Careers in Building.

Other exhibitors will be the Timber, Aluminium, Rubber and Zinc Development Associations, the Lead Industrial Development Council, and the Cement and Concrete Association. There will also be a display of portable powered tools.

During the Exhibition the College workshops will be open to the public and examples of students' work in various crafts will be on view. This section will also include exhibits by students of the College of Art.

Films dealing with technical building topics will be shown daily at 3 p.m. Two lectures will be given—at 7.15 p.m. on Wednesday, 24th June, by Mr. E. Woodward, B.Sc., of the Cement and Concrete Association, on "Essentials of Good Concrete"; and at 7.15 p.m. on Friday, 26th June, by Mr. E. L. E. Westbrook, Building Research Officer, George Wimpey & Co., Ltd., on "Problems of Plastering and Rendering."

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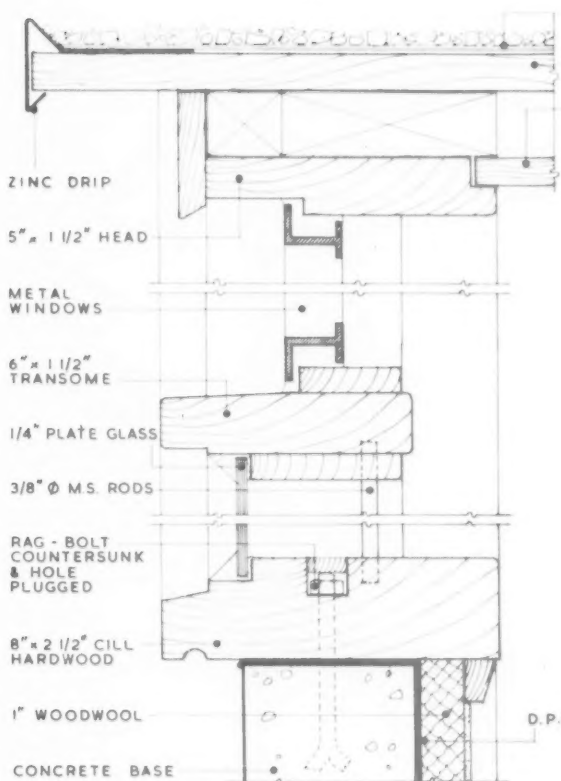
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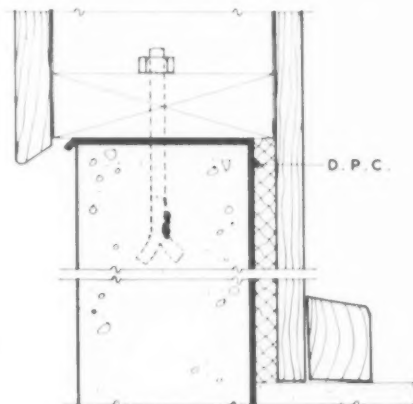
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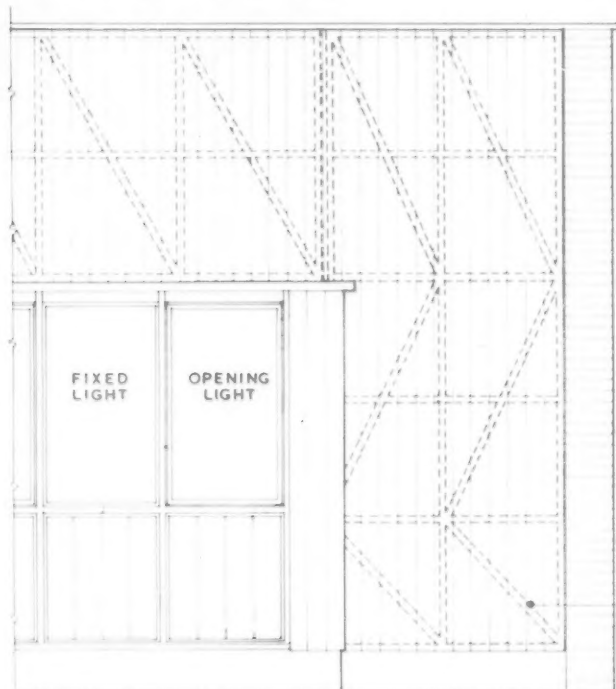


1/4 F.S. SECTION THRO' WINDOW

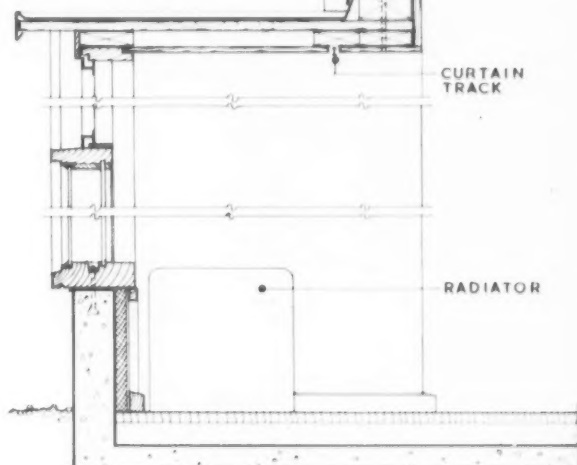
- 3 LAYERS ROOFING FELT WITH MINERAL FINISH
- 1" BOARDING, ENDS WHITE-LEADED
- METAL FLASHING
- 5/8" BOARDING
- ALUMINIUM ROOF DECK
- PURLIN
- BUILDING PAPER
- 1" WOODWOOL
- PRESTWELD BEAM
- 1" VERTICAL BOARDING
- 5/8" VERTICAL BOARDING



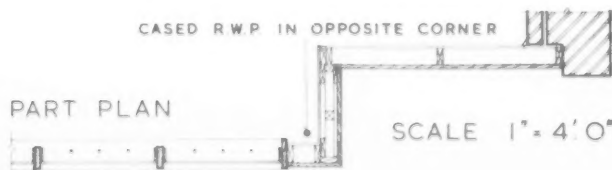
1/4 F.S. SECTION AT BASE OF STUDDING



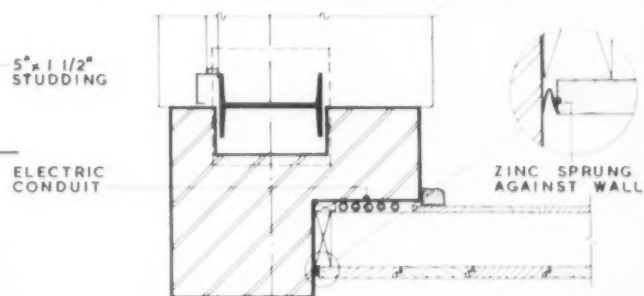
PART ELEVATION



SECTION THRO' BAY : SCALE 3/4" = 1'0"



SCALE 1" = 4'0"



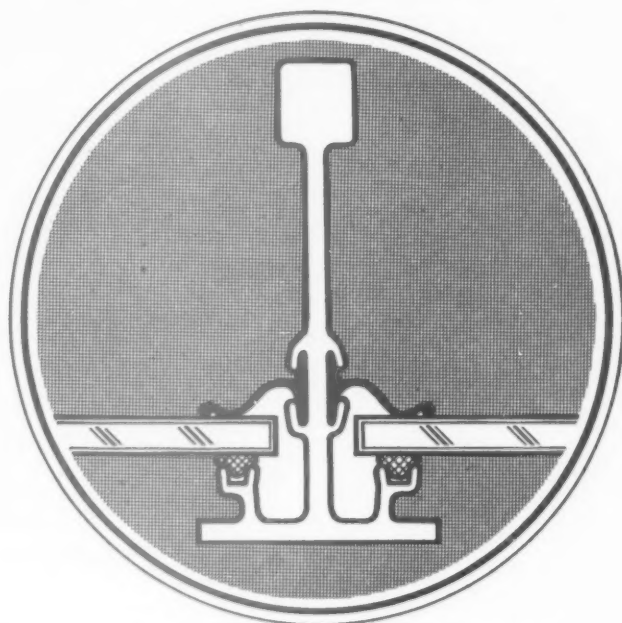
PLAN AT CORNER : SCALE 3/4" = 1'0"



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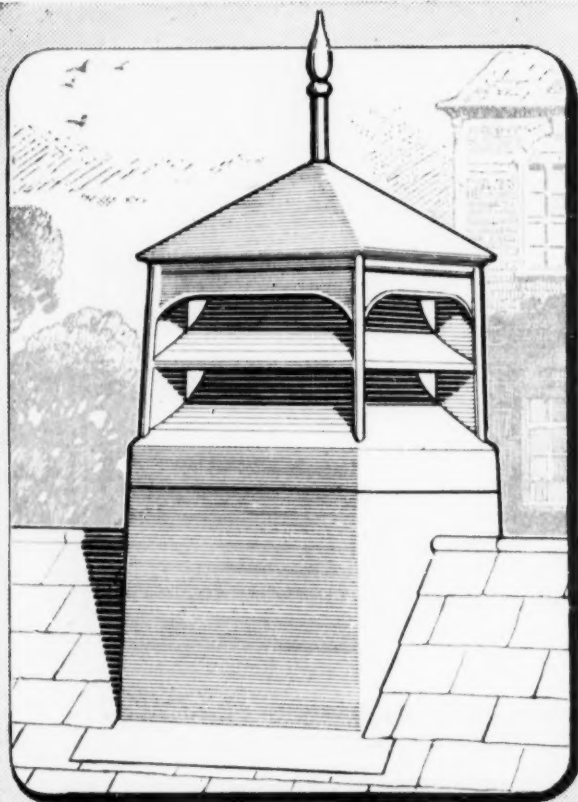
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THE BOUWCENTRUM, ROTTERDAM: Some Impressions of a recent visit, by Robert W. Porter, F.C.I.S., A.S.A.A., A.I.M.T.A., Director of the Eastern Federation of Building Trades Employers

IT seems appropriate that in the vast rebuilding area of Rotterdam one of the most notable buildings should be the Bouwcentrum, or Building Centre. Inevitably this was one of the places which had to be visited in a recent official eight-day tour of the Netherlands by members of the Eastern Federation of Building Trades Employers. For most of us this was our first visit to the Bouwcentrum and we were impressed by what we saw and heard. A brief talk on the purpose of the Centre was followed by a conducted tour which was lengthy but full of interest.

The Conception of the Bouwcentrum

The resolution of the Dutch is well demonstrated in their approach to the problem of rebuilding. During the occupation much thought was given to the work that lay ahead after liberation and it was clearly realized that an almost unlimited demand for the limited building resources of the country meant that their most efficient employment was imperative. Building research work was already well established and in 1930 the various research laboratories were brought together under a Central Government Research Council (T.N.O.). Many felt, however, that even on this side the work was inadequate and so in 1943 plans were laid for the establishment of four non-governmental institutions of which the Bouwcentrum is one. The other institutions are "Ratiobouw," with its technical department on materials, construction, etc., and its wage rating and time study work; "Bureau Documentatie Bouwwezen," covering documentation on wages, prices, etc.; and "Bouw," with its weekly and quarterly journals. These four institutions are governed by a Supervisory Council on which are represented Architects, Builders, Operatives, Municipal Engineers, the Ministry of Housing & Reconstruction and T.N.O. Their aim is defined as follows:

"To promote the development of new ideas and of existing activities in building and architecture and to promote the efficiency of building by stimulating the application of scientific methods and results."

The Work of the Bouwcentrum

Two things stood out clearly in discussing the work of the Centre with the official who conducted our party round—the independence and impartiality of the organization, and the methodical and enlightened approach to the problem of the best use of building resources.

Three phases in the building programme were emphasized:

(a) Programming to ensure that the

demands of society are met to the best effect.

- (b) Design calling for technical, economic and architectural research.
- (c) Execution which concerns methods actually used on the building site.

In hearing these points expounded, one's initial feeling was that the atmosphere was the rarefied one of the research laboratory. Our tour of the Centre soon showed that the work being done was down to earth and intensely practical. We first visited the displays of building materials of bewildering variety and diverse origin. We were told that at present over 5,000 separate exhibits were displayed, some 20 per cent coming from British producers. There had, in fact, been an "English day" recently, opened by the British Ambassador, when our products were all identified with a small flag. It appears that many manufacturers value this display as a permanent shop window without the need for attendance. Rents are charged and may cost upwards of £200 per annum.

There were many other interesting features on lighting systems, architecture, town planning and civil engineering, a model of the Maastunnel, which we were to visit later, being of special interest.

The materials were attractively displayed in the light open galleries of this glass and concrete building, and each item was carefully referenced. Later we checked some references and found in the files a complete description of the material, its composition, properties and the results of tests applied to it. The value of these exhibits was greatly enhanced by the fact that materials or articles were only displayed when tested and found up to standard. Here we had a superlative "Building Exhibition" in permanent session without the attention of salesmen and with the knowledge that each item was vouched for in an independent technical report.

Active Documentation

A phrase which we kept on hearing on our visit was "active documentation." The function of the Bouwcentrum is largely to bridge the gap between the Scientist and the Architect and Builder—the laboratory and the site. The Centre provides impartial information but it maintains that if a passive attitude is adopted its work will fail. The staff therefore seek to reduce to reasonable proportions the mass of data and paper available on a subject, supplying the "meat" to those who seek the Centre's services. The attitude is therefore not to refer an enquirer to several volumes or treatises and let him do his own searching. Those who use the Centre are busy men and they want the essential facts

and nothing more. These facts the Centre seeks to provide. The service is taken a stage further in that, if there is a gap in the knowledge available, the staff actively search for the missing information and, if it is not available, direct the attention of the research establishments to the point.

Another aspect of the positive construction work of the Bouwcentrum is found in its functional department covering housing, hospitals, schools, factories, hotels, etc. The thesis is that building to be successful must be based on teamwork—not just teamwork by the producers (architect, builder and operative) but teamwork by the consumer as well. Thus in designing and building a hospital the needs of doctors, nurses and patients, etc., must be studied. Continuous experiment and collaboration goes on in the many types of building work referred to above through which the Bouwcentrum is able to give increasingly valuable guidance to architects and others.

The Future of the Bouwcentrum

The Bouwcentrum was opened in 1949 and cost over £100,000. The capital cost was financed by a government loan which it is hoped will shortly be finally repaid. The ordinary day-to-day running of the Centre is financed by rents from display stands, sale of publications, fees for advice and donations. The work is a co-operative effort by the industry without government subsidy. Is the experiment a success? Perhaps the best indication of this is the intention to extend the Bouwcentrum by twice its existing size as soon as conditions permit, and include roadbuilding and water engineering in its ambit. An international reputation has been established and representatives of some 50 nations have benefited from its work.

The future of the Bouwcentrum seems to be assured. We certainly were impressed by our visit and by the co-ordination this institution has effected in research matters in the very short time it has been in existence. It would be foolish to assert that we in this country have nothing to learn from this venture by a small but progressive nation.

Licence Proportions

Mr. Henry Brooke asked the Minister of Housing and Local Government for how many houses under 1,000 square feet, and for how many between 1,000 and 1,500 square feet, building licences had been issued since the beginning of this year. Mr. Macmillan informed him that licences for 20,011 houses were issued in the first quarter of 1953. Of these, approximately 65 per cent were for houses of under 1,000 sq. ft and 35 per cent for houses between 1,000 and 1,500 sq. ft.

South Eastern Society of Architects

The Kingston Chapter of the S.E.S.A. held its Annual General Meeting on Friday, May 22, at the Art School, Kingston, with the chairman, Mr. R. F. Alner, in the chair. The meeting ran smoothly through the usual form, the chairman, vice-chairman, Mr. J. W. Spink, and hon. treasurer, Mr. N. B. W. Irwin, being re-elected.

Mr. S. W. Harris was elected hon. secretary, replacing Mr. W. H. Cutmore, who had served as secretary for the past five years, from the first few months of the chapter's foundation, since when the chapter has become 260 strong.

The chairman's report summarized the year's activities and drew attention to the necessity for increased membership and greater attendance at the monthly meetings. An average attendance of ten per cent appears to be quite normal but there is no doubt that "big names" will draw the members like nothing else; nearly half the chapter turned out to hear the Hertfordshire County Architect speak on "Hertford Schools," a considerable proportion being student members.

Concluding, Mr. Alner said: "Regular attendances have been made to the Allied Societies Conferences, the joint meetings of the Allied Societies Conferences with the Council of the R.I.B.A., and the Council and Executive Committee of the Society, on subjects dealing with:—

The Architect's Registration Acts; Diminishing provincial architectural practices, in consequence of the "quacks";

The qualification of membership of the Society and Chapters;

Advertising and all publicity of the profession;

Architectural talks to Rotary and other Societies;

Architects as councillors to County Councils and other local Authorities; and so forth. Therefore, I can only suggest to members that if they are interested in the progress of their profession, and time can be spared, as indeed it should, please communicate with the Secretary of the Chapter, with the assurance that you are able and willing to serve on the General Committee."

After discussing the subjects of future lectures and places to visit in the summer it was announced that the first summer visit, to Penshurst Place, would take place on Saturday, June 27, in the afternoon, and the meeting was then closed.

Partial Prestressing

The sole rights of exploitation in the United Kingdom for two patents (Nos. 541,835 and 554,693) for "partial" prestressing have been acquired by Stressed Concrete Design Limited.

The first of these patents (541,835) refers to a combination of tensioned and untensioned wires. The second is

concerned only with tensioned wires used as tensile reinforcement in prestressed concrete construction.

These patents have no connection whatever with the Magnel-Blaton system of prestressed concrete which is also promoted by Stressed Concrete Design Limited, in the United Kingdom.

The chief claim of "partial" prestressing is that it makes tensile stresses in the concrete permissible under design load. At the same time there is complete freedom from cracking, provided that the maximum tensile stress under working load is less than the modulus of rupture. Higher tensile stresses may be permitted where overloading occurs only rarely; in this case fine temporary cracks may develop under the additional load, but they will close immediately on its removal.

The provision of untensioned wires is of particular advantage in increasing resistance to fatigue of structural members under repeated overload, and would tend to prevent the collapse of columns, for example, which may be damaged by impact.

The use of untensioned wires and the consequent reduction in the prestressing force is valuable where bending in opposite directions occurs and it is desirable to limit pre-compression.

"Partial" prestressing can be applied to both pre-tensioning and post-tensioning and will give an additional economy by reducing the prestressing force required and the cross-section of the structural members involved.

Partial prestressing has been used for a number of undertakings in Great Britain. These include approximately twenty road bridges over railways in the Eastern Region, British Railways; beams and purlins for a goods shed at Bury St. Edmunds, roof beams at Victoria Station, Sheffield, and beams and purlins for an engine shed at Ipswich.

LEGAL NOTE

Breach of Building Regulations: Liability of Contractor

A new and important point with regard to the liability of contractors for accident to workmen in cases in which the work is subcontracted has recently been determined by the Court of Appeal in *Mulready v. J. H. & W. Bell, Ltd.*

In this case the owners of a factory had entered into a contract with a firm of steelwork erectors and sheeters for the supply and fixing of metal sheets and the installation of ventilators on the roof of their factory premises. This firm had subcontracted the work to another firm, the arrangement being that the plant materials and tackle would be supplied by them while the actual execution of the work of fixing the roof sheetings and ventilators in position would be carried out by the

subcontractors. The subcontractors engaged the plaintiff as a sheeters' labourer to assist in the carrying out of the work, which involved operations on a sloping roof.

In connection with work on a sloping roof, the Building (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations, 1948, require that suitable precautions should be taken to prevent a workman from slipping or falling off the roof. In this case the accident occurred to the plaintiff while fixing a ventilator on the roof, the accident being caused by non-compliance with the regulations, and he claimed damages.

Although the workman was employed by the subcontractors, the original contractors were held on the facts to have been in effective charge and control of the work. On that ground clearly the original contractors would be regarded as themselves performing the act of fixing the ventilators when the workman fell, so that they would come within the description of a "contractor or employer of workmen undertaking the operation" in question, on whom the duty of taking the precautions in such circumstances is expressly cast by the Buildings Regulations above mentioned.

But the Court of Appeal chose to determine the question of liability on a much broader ground, and it is in this respect that the decision of the Court is to be regarded as making new law.

In the view of the Court the duty of taking the necessary precautions required by the Building Regulations was cast on the person *who undertook to perform the work*. The contractor had agreed with the owners of the building to execute the work, and it was left to them to determine whether they would execute the work themselves, or have it done by someone else; but on the contract they were liable to the building owners if the work was not done or if it was done badly, and the building owners' remedy in such a case would be against them only and not against their subcontractors.

The original contractors were to be regarded as the person performing the work, on whom the duty was cast, and where a duty is cast on a person that duty cannot be avoided by that person subcontracting the work.

In the words of the House of Lords in the well-known case of *Dalton v. Angus* (1881), 6 A.C. 829, "a person causing something to be done, the doing of which casts on him a duty cannot escape from the responsibility attaching on him of seeing that duty performed by delegating it."

This decision therefore authoritatively determines that the original contractor who undertakes to execute building work will be responsible civilly, and also it would appear criminally for non-compliance with the Building Regulations, and he cannot avoid liability or responsibility by delegating the execution of the work to a subcontractor.



A Window in Kensington

BY EDWIN LA DELL


There are also in Kensington many modern blocks of flats, offices, and other buildings, in which Crittall Windows have more than outweighed regret for the charm of the old by what they have brought in efficiency and comfort to the new.

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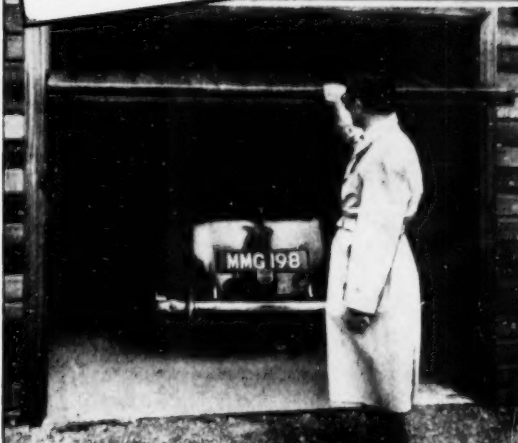
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Quality in Building

IT seems very usual to hear complaints about quality of workmanship from architects, builders and general foremen in these days. As I go about the country it is very obvious that some steps should be taken to improve quality, but how can this be achieved? It almost seems that some operatives are unaware of what constitutes an acceptable quality in their work as they complain of unreasonable treatment when work is ordered to be re-done, especially if bonus payments become involved. To-day it seems that, so long as the job is finished in some sort of a fashion, whether the work is well or badly carried out is of no importance. Close supervision and an interest in quality seem to be ignored by many contractors in an effort to keep costs down and achieve speed.

The work of the technical schools, who aim at training operatives to produce good-quality work, seems very quickly to be offset on the job as contractors seem to have a greater interest in speed and getting finished than in quality. Furthermore, once the average operative has finished his training in these days he seldom has an opportunity of even seeing a well-finished piece of work unless he works for a selected few contractors or for some exceptionally high-class specialist contractor. It is regrettable, but to-day only a few operatives appear to have any real interest in anything on the job other than a pay packet.

For an architect to endeavour to write specifications which set out clearly and precisely exactly what he wants in respect of workmanship is, in my view, almost impossible even if he has the time and paper available. To describe in detail all the requirements of workmanship in each trade on any building would be a gigantic task. How, then, can he get what he needs?

I am told that B.S.I. has been attempting, for some years, to write a standard for workmanship in a part of one field, namely, joinery. What progress has been made I do not know, but I have a feeling that those responsible will have much difficulty, and may, in fact, never succeed, in defining how closely joints should fit and the maximum permitted tolerances, especially as qualities of joinery range so widely between the work of the mass-production firms and that of the very high-class joinery specialists. If the committee succeeds I am sure their work will be extremely useful, but in matters of this nature I doubt that the written word can be similarly translated in practical workmanship by, say, twenty operatives of varying skill.

In a belief that written descriptions of quality are much better than no guidance, I would like to see the effort now being made by B.S.I. in this one field extended to cover many more

trades, either by B.S.I. or some other body such as the Council for Codes of Practice. I heard a mention in the early days of the Code Council that it contemplated the preparation of some craft codes, but these do not appear to have materialized. Craft codes, if prepared by those who really know each trade, such as the best of the instructors in our technical schools, might make a very considerable contribution to raising quality of workmanship to a proper level, more especially if the publications could be illustrated with photographs specially taken to make clear each point made in the text. It would be advantageous if, at a few selected centres throughout the country, there could be permanent exhibitions of good-quality work with examples of the more common defects alongside. It would, however, be yet another problem to ensure that the operatives were made to see these exhibits.

I feel that the matter of quality of workmanship is one in which the trade unions should take a much more active interest. It might, perhaps, be possible to have two categories of membership—those certified by the union as competent craftsmen and those who are "skilled" but only semi-competent, or, and better still, open membership of the unions only to those who are truly skilled and whose work shows that they are not dropping below an agreed level. It is, in my view, most unfortunate that good workmanship receives no difference in financial reward, and that the control of a craft union's affairs is often in the hands of the less skilled operatives.

The efforts of individual architects to obtain the quality of workmanship they consider necessary tend, I am afraid, to cut very little ice, as they themselves have no standard of quality to which they may refer those who view the architects' demands as unreasonable. Furthermore, we are tending to have with us a generation of architects who themselves have not seen the carrying out of reasonably good quality work because so little has been produced since the war.

Much could, I am sure, be achieved towards the improvement of quality if architects and clerks of work were to be more insistent in getting the quality they feel they ought to be receiving. Far too often are architects induced to accept poor workmanship because they fear the risks of delay if they enforce the re-doing of bad or indifferent work.

Another means of improving quality might be to adopt the Scottish method of contracting separately for each trade. This, in my view, has the effect of maintaining good workmanship, as architects do not ask contractors who do poor work to tender on subsequent work. Under the contracting system operating in the Southern part of these

islands, it means that contractors who have a reputation for general good quality or possibly merely for good management are invited, although they may produce poor workmanship in some trades, or even may sub-contract some trades to the lowest offers they can get regardless of whether the sub-contractors produce the class of work the architect happens to require. I am a great believer in sub-contracting, especially those trades which the contractor does not carry out himself, to those specializing in each trade, but I am sure it is better, in spite of general contractors' dislike, that the architect should decide who should be asked to tender for these sub-contracts as they learn from experience which firms are able to offer proper quality workmanship. This, in my experience, is particularly true of joinery, plumbing and plastering which are among the trades from which we suffer from poor workmanship. Added to this plea for the control by the architect of sub-contracting, I long for the decrease of advertising for tenders and having to accept the lowest even when one doubts the ability of the firm to give a reasonably good quality job. I have no doubt that to select a contractor and agree with him a price means that he has a fair price, and in return will turn out the quality of workmanship desired.

In certain trades where mass-production has become general, for example, the wood window and door industries, the importance of the price factor has lowered the whole quality of the products even to the point that the lower quality are so generally acceptable that they become B.S. The economies achieved are far too often revealed in the need for greater and earlier maintenance costs. Is it not very desirable that the industry as a whole should start a drive for better-quality workmanship as a means of reducing maintenance which is the bugbear of every property owner? We have become too "temporary-building" minded since the war, and it is time we thought again.

DUTCH UNCLE

Cement Up

Owing to increases in costs of the Cement Industry it is announced that the prices of ordinary and rapid-hardening Portland cement has been advanced by 2s per ton.

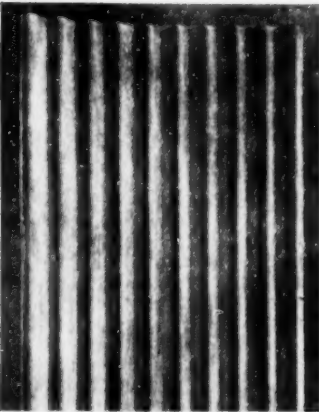
A considerable quantity of cement and clinker is being imported by the Cement Industry at the request of the Minister of Works in order that supplies in the Home and Colonial markets are available to meet this year's building programme. The imported cement will be sold at home prices although its cost is considerably higher.



MOSAICS

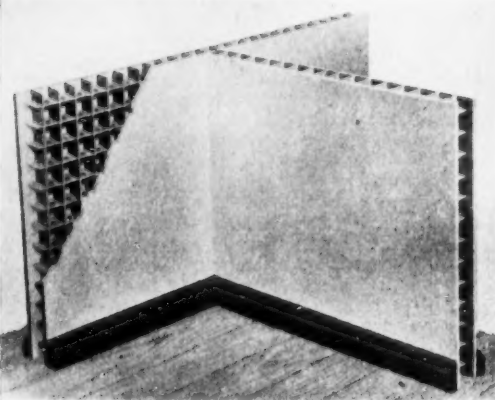
PLANT HANDTOOLS E3 22

An electric vibrator unit which can be adapted as a tamper for pre-cast concrete products (see picture) and for surface compression on building sites, or for compacting ordinary or reinforced concrete. Manufactured by Fiege and Jost, Suppliers and sole concessionaires, Messrs. Owl Engineering Supplies Ltd., 16 South Parade, Doncaster (Tele. Doncaster 49656/7/8), who have carried out exhaustive tests and who will supply dimensions and technical data of standard types, which are available from 1.7 to 5.0 h.p. with a variation of vibrations from 1,500 up to 2,000 per minute. Supplied for any voltages to suit requirements.



STRUCTURE ROOFING A10.4

CASCALITE corrugated sheets are made by Cascelloid Ltd., Abbey Lane, Leicester (Tel. Leicester 61811). This material is translucent, shatterproof and can be used for screening and roof lights, particularly where diffused lighting is required as in factories and warehouses. Weight approx. 8 oz per sq foot. It is claimed the sheets can be easily worked, can be nailed, screwed or bolted to any suitable material, and does not deteriorate. Standard sheets 3in. pitch; normal width 30in. approx. thickness $\frac{1}{4}$ in. Price 1-4 sheets, 6ft lengths: £4 15s per sheet. 8ft. lengths: £6 13s. 100 sheets and over £4 4s and £5 18s. Supplied in untinted and pastel shades.



STRUCTURE PARTITIONS A3.4

"PARAMOUNT" DRY PARTITION consists of two "Paramount" wallboards with fibrous separators in the form of square cells. The cellular interiors of the panels are coated with the same strong adhesive which is used to attach them to the boards so that the whole forms a rigid unit, resistant to fire and vermin.

Sizes: thickness: 2½ in overall when facing boards are ½ in thick; 2½ in overall when facing boards are ¾ in thick.

Lengths: Stock sizes 7ft 6in and 8ft. Other lengths from 6ft to 12ft long will be manufactured to special order.

Widths: Stock size 3ft wide. (4ft. wide manufactured to special order.)

Uses: For the construction of non-load-bearing partitions of all types where desirable features are: speed of erection; surface ready for immediate decoration; light weight and ease of handling; resistance to fire and vermin; minimum use of timber.

Weight: 2½ in thick, 4.2 lb. per square foot; 2½ in thick, 5.3 lb. per square foot.

Modulus of rupture (2½ in thickness): length, approximately 650 lb per square inch; width, approximately 300 lb. per square in. Sound reduction factors over middle frequencies: 2½ in. thickness, 29.3 decibels; 2½ in. thickness, 32.3 decibels.

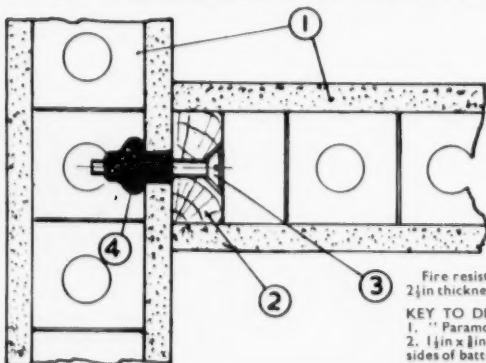
Thermal transmittance: 2½ in thickness, U=38; 2½ in thickness, U=36.

Fire resistance: 2½ in. thickness, grade E (½ hour); 2½ in thickness, grade E (½ hour). Flamespread, class I.

KEY TO DIAGRAM

1. "Paramount" dry Partition panels.
2. 1½ in x ½ in timber batten full height of partition. Coat sides of batten with glue and slide partition over same.
3. C/sk. head Whitworth screw ½ in dia. x 1½ in long with brass cup.
4. "Rawlplug" ref. 316/W (½ in dia hole in panel).

Note: Items 3 and 4 supplied with panels if desired.



"T" JUNCTION.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES

● The British Plastics Convention, 1953, is being held at Olympia from June 8-15. Over 80 exhibitors will display moulding powders; synthetic resins; plastics sheeting and surface coatings; moulded articles; laminated plastics and reinforced plastics; and plant.

The papers at the Convention, which runs concurrently with the Exhibition, will include subjects of interest to the building, electrical, woodworking and furniture, and glass industries. The Exhibition closes on June 18.

The Inaugural Address will be given by the Rt. Hon. The Earl of Halsbury, F.R.I.C., F.Inst.P., Managing Director of the National Research Development Corporation, on Monday, June 8 at 4 p.m. On June 9, Papers will be given (a.m.) on "Unplasticised P.V.C." and (p.m.) on "Plastic Material Developments." On Wednesday there will be Papers on "Reinforced Plastics."

On Thursday on "Durability and Performance"; on Friday the subject of Papers will be "Selling to the Public"; on June 15 and 16 on "Moulding" and on June 17 the final Papers will be on "New Uses in Industry."

● The following British Standards have just been published: B.S. 801: 1953, price 2s, a revised edition of B.S. 801, "Lead and Lead Alloy sheaths of electric cable," originally issued in 1938. B.S. 885: 1953, price 2s 6d, "Brass Tubes for General Purposes 70/30 Brass, Aluminium Brass," which replaces the 1940 edition of B.S. 885/6.

● The Half-yearly Court of Governors of The Commercial Travellers' Benevolent Institution will be held at the Berners Hotel, Berners Street, London, W.1, on Saturday, June 20, 1953, at 12 o'clock noon, when all standing candidates will be recommended by the Board for election without ballot for the 72nd successive occasion.

● Gliksten Building Materials announce that they have been appointed by Messrs. Linex S.A., of Lauwe-Lez-Courtrai, Belgium, as sole concessionaires in the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland for "Linex" (pronounced "Linnex") products. This material is now used in the manufacture of panels for structural insulation and joinery. These panels have been in production for several years, but until the production was increased early this year, almost the entire quantity was absorbed in Belgium.

● Messrs. E. Sherry, Ltd., announce that they have extended further the facilities available at their Barking Wharf by the installation of a Wood Preservation Plant.

The work is now practically completed and they expect to be in full operation almost immediately. The treatment will be impregnation with Celcure Preservative under vacuum and pressure. It is claimed that this preservative has been proved over a period of years to be 100 per cent effective wherever timber or plywood is exposed to fungus or insect attack of any sort.

The plant is sited adjacent to the modern battery of Wells Kilns which was erected in 1950 thus facilitating kiln drying before and/or after treatment where this is found necessary.

Notes below give basic data of contracts open under locality and authority which are in bold type. References indicate: (a) type of work, (b) address for application. Where no town is stated in the

CONTRACT • NEWS •

OPEN BUILDING

ABERYSTWYTH R.C. (a) 70 houses at Commins Coch site, 26 houses at Borth site and 8 houses at Llandre site. (b) Council Offices, 18, Chalybeate Street. (c) June 15.

AIREBOROUGH U.C. (a) Weigh-office and mess room, etc., at Refuse Disposal Plant site, Milners Road, Yeadon. (b) Engineer and Surveyor, Mickelfield House, Rawdon, Leeds. (c) 2gns. (c) June 20.

CHAILEY R.C. (a) 12 dwellings and ancillary site works at Trevor Gardens, Beddingham. (b) Council's Architect, Council Offices, Lewes House, Lewes. (c) 3gns. (c) June 19.

CRAYFORD U.C. (a) Block of 18 flats at Crayford Road. (b) Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall. (c) 2gns. (c) June 15.

CUMBERLAND C.C. (a) Conversion of granary and loose box into new byre and milk room at Flimby Grange Farm, Flimby, near Maryport. (b) County Architect, 15, Portland Square, Carlisle. (c) June 18.

DURHAM C.C. (a) Fishburn infants' school. (b) County Architect, Court Lane. (d) June 15.

GIPPING R.C. (a) Harleston, 4 houses, 2 bungalows; Willesham, 4 houses. (b) Council's Engineer and Surveyor, Council Offices, Needham Market, near Ipswich. (c) £3. (c) June 19.

ILFORD B.C. (a) 20 old persons' flats at Hatley Avenue, Cranbrook Road. (b) Borough Engineer, Town Hall. (c) 5gns. (c) June 23.

LEEDS C.C. (a) Erection, completion and maintenance of a burial chapel, etc., at Laverton. (b) General Manager and Engineer, Waterworks Department, Civic Hall, 1. (c) 2gns. (c) June 15.

LONDON—ACTON B.C. (a) Alterations to the Central Library, High Street. (b) Borough Engineer, Town Hall, W.3. (c) June 26.

LONDON—GREENWICH B.C. (a) 1 pair of houses at Bramhope Lane, S.E.7. (b) Town Clerk, Town Hall, Greenwich High Road, S.E.10. (c) June 17.

LUTON B.C. (a) 150 houses, Runfold Estate. (b) Borough Engineer, Town Hall. (c) 2gns. (c) June 15.

MARGATE B.C. (a) Contract No. 8. 6 shops with flats above, Cambourne Avenue Estate, Westgate. (b) Borough Engineer, 38, Grosvenor Place. (c) 2gns. (c) June 23.

MARTLEY R.C. (a) 8 houses, Queen's Estate, Wichenford. (b) E. J. Turner, 1, The Tything, Worcester. (c) 2gns cheque. (c) June 19.

address it is the same as the locality given in the heading, (c) deposit, (d) last date for application, (e) last date and time for submission of tenders. Full details of contracts marked ★ are given in the advertisement section.

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MONMOUTHSHIRE C.C. (a) Erection of buildings in traditional construction for the proposed infants' school at Llwynu, Abergavenny. (b) Colin L. Jones, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, Queens Hill, Newport. (c) 3gns cheque. (e) June 30.

NEW HUNSTANTON U.C. (a) Two-storey brick building conveniences at North Promenade. (b) Council's Architect, J. F. R. Pullan, A.R.I.B.A., 42, Chapel Street, King's Lynn; for specifications and plans. (c) 2gns. (e) June 12.

NEW WINDSOR B.C. (a) 50 houses, Manor Farm site. (b) Borough Engineer, Kipling Memorial Building, Windsor. (c) 2gns. (e) June 24.

N. IRELAND—CASTLEREAGH R.C. (a) 16 bungalows and ancillary works at Church Road. (b) Council Offices, Castlereagh R.D.C., Lisburn Road, Belfast. (c) £5. (e) June 12.

PENRITH R.C. (a) 6 houses at Plumptre. (b) Clerk to the Council, Mansion House. (c) June 20.

PRESCOT U.C. (a) Public conveniences at Atherton Street. (b) Engineer and Surveyor's Department, Council Offices. (c) 2gns. (e) June 13.

ST. ALBANS R.C. (a) 14 old people's bungalows at the Marford Road Estate, Wheathampstead, near St. Albans. (b) Council's Architect, 43, Upper Lattimore Road. (c) 1gn. (e) June 13.

SALFORD C.C. (a) Annex, alterations, etc., at the Central Meals Kitchen, Bowker Street, Salford, 7. (b) City Engineer, Town Hall, 3. (c) 2gns. (e) June 16.

WAINFORD R.C. (a) 8 houses and site development works at St. Michaels. (b) Messrs. J. Owen Bond and Son, St. Faith's House, Mountergate, Norwich. (c) 2gns. (e) June 20.

WATFORD B.C. (a) Block of 6 shops and maisonnettes at School Mead, Hillside Estate, Abbots Langley, Herts. (b) Borough Engineer, Town Hall. (c) 3gns. (d) June 8.

WATFORD B.C. (a) Block of 6 shops and maisonnettes at Tolpits Lane, Holywell Estate. (b) Borough Engineer, Town Hall. (c) 3gns. (d) June 8.

WOODBIDGE U.C. (a) 30 houses. (b) Surveyor's Office, 17, Thoroughfare, Woodbridge, Suffolk; for plans, etc. (c) 2gns. (e) June 16. (Contractors are desired to tender for only as many houses as they can complete within twelve months.)

PLACED

Notes on contracts placed state locality and authority in bold type with (1) type of work, (2) site, (3) name of contractor and address, (4) amount of tender or estimate. † denotes that work may not start pending final acceptance, or obtaining of licence, or modification of tenders, etc.

SHEFFIELD CORPORATION. (1) Development of No. 2 scheme with roads and sewers. (2) Greenhill-Bradway Estate. (3) Direct Labour. (4) £115,854.

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WORCESTERSHIRE C.C. (1) Secondary school. (2) Bewdley. (3) C. Bryant and Son, Ltd., Birmingham. (4) £96,587.

WAR DEPARTMENT. (1) Workshops for R.E.M.E. (2) Feltham, Middlesex. (3) Leightons (Contractors), Ltd., 10, Chandos Street, London, W.1. (4) £115,700.

DARLSTON U.D.C. (1) 110 houses. (2) Bentley. (3) Geo. Wimpey and Co., Ltd., Hammersmith Grove, London, W.6. (4) £140,000.

BELFAST CORPORATION. (1) 51 flats and 28 flats. (2) Antrim Road and Ormeau Road. (3) J. McCready, 22, Ardenlee Parade, Belfast, and Hammond and Waddell, 79, Ladas Drive, Belfast, respectively. (4) £74,370 and £43,527.

HAYES AND HARLINGTON U.D.C. (1) 54 flats. (2) Bourne Farm. (3) W. G. Contractors, Ltd., 444, Field End Road, Eastcote, Middlesex. (4) £80,667. (1) 37 aged persons' dwellings. (2) Park Farm. (3) C. and W. Montague, Ltd., Glebe Road, Stanmore. (4) £61,405.

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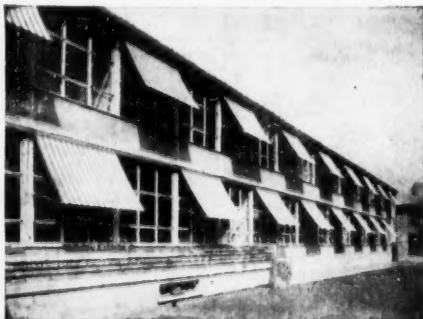
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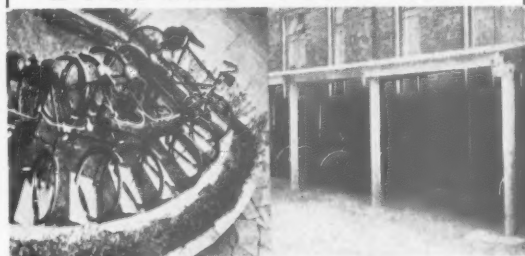
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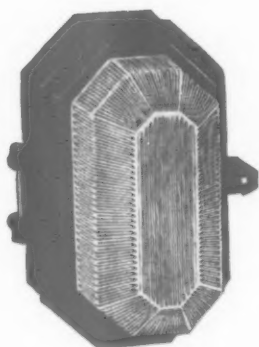
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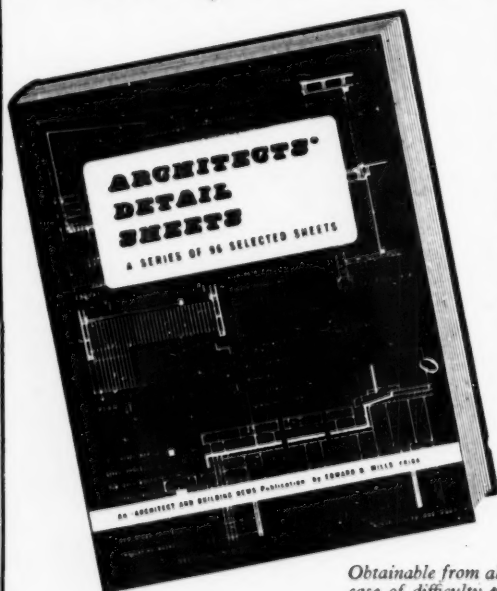
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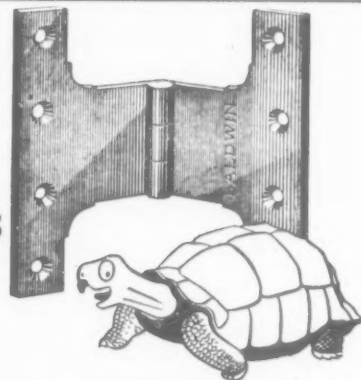
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MIDLOTHIAN COUNTY COUNCIL.

COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT. Salary £800-£50-£1,000. Candidates should be Associates of the R.I.B.A. and possess a sound knowledge of Housing and School Building.

Applications, together with copies of two recent testimonials, are to be lodged with the subscriber not later than 14 days from date of insertion of this advertisement.

JAMES McBOYLE,

County Clerk.

County Buildings,
George IV Bridge,
Edinburgh. 1. [7126]

ANNOUNCEMENTS • CONTRACTS • TENDERS

Close for press 1st post Monday for following Thursday Issue

APPOINTMENTS—contd.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF WEST HAM.

BOROUGH ARCHITECT AND PLANNING OFFICER'S DEPARTMENT.

ARCHITECTS of imagination and initiative required.

(a) (2) SENIOR ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS, APT. VII, £760-£25-£835.

(b) SENIOR ASSISTANT PLANNING (ARCHITECT/PLANNER), APT. VIII, £760-£25-£835.

(c) (2) ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS, APT. VI, £670-£20-£735.

(d) ASSISTANT ARCHITECT, APT. V, £595-£15-£645.

(London Allowance in addition to salary.)

Applicants must all have Housing experience, and in addition for post(s).

(a) should be A.R.I.B.A., capable of controlling large Contracts.

(b) should be A.R.I.B.A., and A.M.T.P.I. with experience in layout of Housing development in reconstruction areas.

(c) should be A.R.I.B.A. or Registered Architects and able to supervise Contracts.

(d) should be A.R.I.B.A. or Registered Architects.

Applications also invited from

GENERAL ASSISTANTS, TECHNICAL (aged 18 years and upwards with some experience)—General Division (£190-£450 and London Allowance).

Application forms (returnable by 22nd June, 1953), from Thomas E. North, O.B.E., F.R.I.B.A., Dist. T.P., 70 West Ham Lane, Stratford, E.15. [7124]

METROPOLITAN WATER BOARD.

APPOINTMENT OF SENIOR ASSISTANT ARCHITECT.

THERE is a vacancy for a SENIOR ASSISTANT ARCHITECT on the permanent staff. Salary scale £917-£27-£1,025 per annum. Maximum age 45 years. It is a condition of the appointment to and the holding of the position that the selected candidate shall be and continue to be a subscribing corporate member of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

A house may be available, if required, in a good neighbourhood, at an inclusive rental of £125 p.a.

A form of application may be obtained from the undersigned on receipt of a stamped addressed foolscap envelope quoting reference (A) and completed applications must arrive not later than 29th June, 1953.

W. S. CHEVALIER, Clerk of the Board.

Offices of the Board,
New River Head,
Rosebery Avenue,
London, E.C.1. [7127]

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The engagement of persons answering these advertisements must be made through the local office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, etc., if the applicant is a man aged 18-64 or a woman aged 18-59 inclusive, unless he or she or the employer is exempted from the provisions of The Notification of Vacancies Order 1952.

JUNIOR Assistant required, Intermediate standard, at least two years office experience. Salary £350-£400.—Write G. H. N. Inman & H. A. J. Darlow, F.A.R.I.B.A., The Charterhouse, E.C.1. [7130]

POSITION vacant.—An old established London building contracting company requires a senior executive; must have extensive knowledge and experience of the building industry, and considerable administrative ability; the position offers scope for one with a flair for organisation; age preferably not over 45; salary in the neighbourhood of £2,000 p.a.—Apply Box 7529. [7128]

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WILLIAM R. SELWOOD, Ltd., Chandler's Ford, Hants. Tel. 2275. [7122]

SOUND railway sleepers, 500 for sale.—Thompson, Hall Lane Works, Farnworth, Lancs. Tel. Farnworth (Lancs) 1163. [7121]

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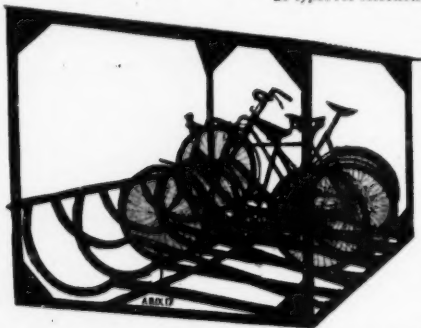
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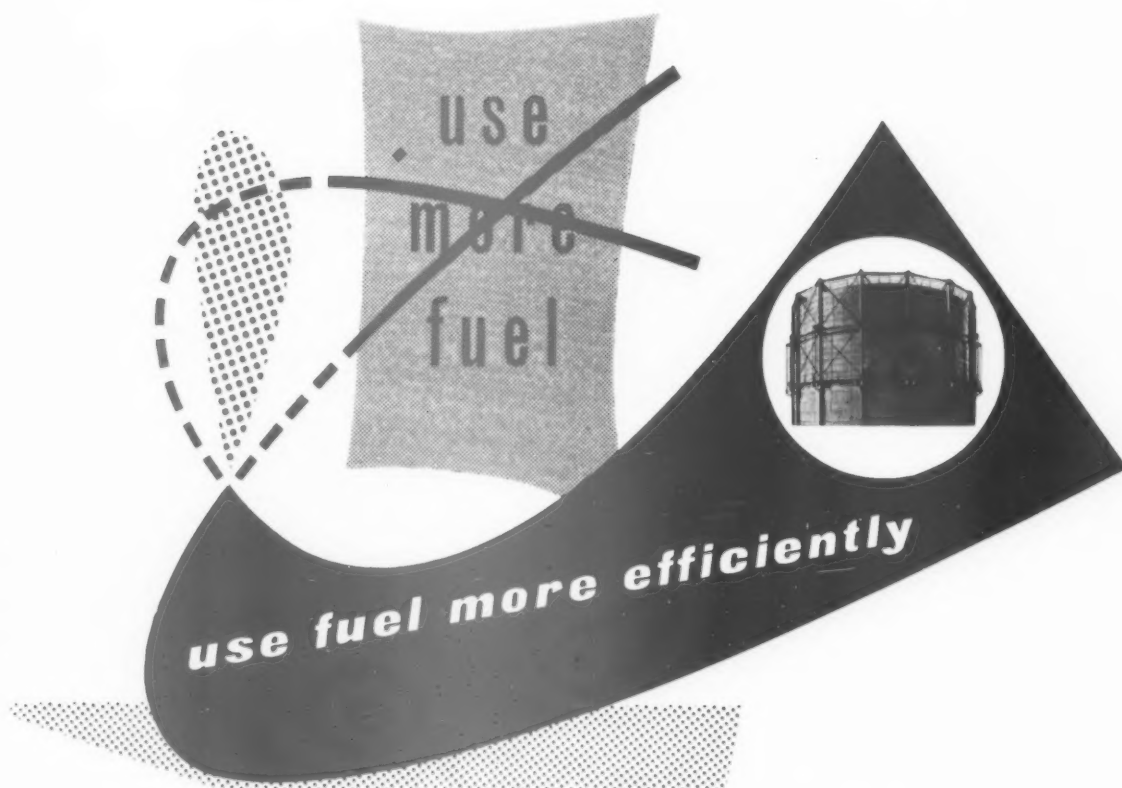
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